No. 29 .- Vol. XII.

resident of the on. W. Phillips

G LADIES.

Mineralogy, of the Principorals, Manners and the hours of under the adiew to promote by also be obviece, exclusive 20, 1827.

July 13

or Florentine

By a Lady

by Mrs. Sher-and Daughter June 29.

by their sur

v the author of

AND PROB-

ill be delivered

GRAY & Co.

f the Beston

Connecticut, er Canada, and

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1827.

Price, \$3 in 6 m. or \$2 50 in adv.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

MERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. tracts from the Report of May last continued.] Having exhibited so recently the principles to promine it less necessary to enter into de-tors deem it less necessary to enter into de-uil on this subject in the present Report. They sull confine themselves to a summasy notice of a

w leading principles.
Fundamental Mazims.—The following posi-Fundamental Maxims.—The following post-post are received by the Board as axioms:— that the good which the Society is to accom-plish must depend, under God, upon the character the men whom it patronizes; that the enter-rize is undertaken, and should be prosecuted, ith reference to the entire wants of our country d of the world; and that the Society is destined

with reference to the entire wants of our country and of the world; and that the Society is destined a continue, for generations and ages to come. These positions he at the foundation of nearly these positions he at the foundation of nearly the measures which the Board are taking to romote the interests of the Society; and one sho keeps them in view will have no difficulty a perceiving the reasons by which they are insenced in their decisions generally.

Caution in selecting candidates for patronage.—
Since so much is depending upon the character of the young men who are patronized by the Society, the Directors aim to exercise great vigilance in the selection of candidates for assistance. It would be vain to think of constructing a solid and durable edifice, of defective and perishable materials; and piety. The Board may not yet have instituted, or discovered, the most effectual means for defending who are proper subjects of patronage, and nor discovered, the most effectual means for de-ling who are proper subjects of patronage, and to not, but they feel a strong interest on the meet, and are resolved to spare no pains in dis-leging the trust with fidelity. They earnestly mest the aid of all the friends of the Society, this difficult, and often delicate part of their ty. They would especially call upon all who we occasion to recommend young men to the torage of the Society, to act with deliberation, for remember that a greater responsibility or remember that a greater responsibility on them, than on the Board; inasmuch as have better opportunities for obtaining corthey have better opportunities for obtaining cormet information, and may more easily dissuade
roung men. of improper character, from seeking
is education for the ministry. The Directors
for not hesitate to say, that they wish no young
nan recommended to the Society, who in addiion to heing really indigent, does not possess a
good understanding, at least up to mediocrity; a
respectable share of common sense; and decided
picty. The last of these qualifications they would first; the second, next; and the first next; all are requisite to make such ministers as the Church needs, and as the necessities of the orld demand. To young men of this character, Directors do not fear to pledge the patronage the Society, even though they should be multiby hundreds in a year; and they rely con-ntly on the liberality of the friends of an eduand pious ministry for the means of redeem-ing this pledge. No such youth has yet applied vain; and we trust, none ever will.

Preference given to those who seek a thorough Directors to extend the patronage of the Society to those who were pursuing a thorough course of reparation for the ministry. If men are to be steasively useful, as ministers, at least in this go of the world, they must be able to exert an Solution over the minds of those whom they ad-ress. This they are not likely to do unless their own minds are well disciplined, and well furnished by education. The aid which the apostles and primitive ministers derived from miraculous gifts, must now be supplied by study, or it will not be supplied at all. It may take more time to phtain such an education as the Directors recomend, than to acquire one which is more super-cial; but it should be remembered, that time is table in proportion to the means which are sessed of using it to advantage; and who can of, that these are greater, other things being al, where a thorough education has been red, than where only slender advantages have enjoyed? The Directors had rather see the dard of preparation for the ministry elevated. depressed; and they feel happy in the belief

he course which they have pursued, has had a influence to produce this desirable end.

desirable given in the way of loans, and not as a charily.—It is because the Directors, after experience, are convinced that it will exa more happy influence upon the character of whom they patronize, and render the Soci-more extensively and permanently useful, they have decided to make appropriations of y in the form of loans, instead of gifts. Expainful lesson for noble and independent learn, but, in some cases, a dangerous Not a few who have taken the deepest crest in the prosperity of Education Socies, have looked with apprehension to the ultitle influence, of a system of entirely charitable acation, upon the energy, and devotedness of Christian ministry. It has been often obred that those who have been compelled to rechiefly upon their own efforts in obtaining an cation, have acquired a strength of character ich has eminently qualified them for usefulness ter life, and proved a full remuneration for their toil and self-denial. It is natural that who are familiar with instances of this kind, ld express solicitude when motives to perso effort are taken away. Besides, it is possible the door to the ministry may be opened so de, and access to it be made so easy, as to prove mptation to ambitious or worldly minds, and way greatly to endanger the purity and

The Directors feel the importance of these derations. Much as they desire to see the ber of ministers of the Gospel increased, they rather the number should be less, than that ould be augmented by an accession of faithsmen. But they believe that in this, as in set other cases, a middle path is the path of ion and of safety. They would grant so ion and endowments may obtain, without cheducation for the ministry; -and they would ord aid in such a manner, as to excite him to gence and economy, and to leave unimpaired ery desirable motive to personal effort. Progrant a full support; and they have decided to appropriate what they do grant as a loan, and of as a charity. In this way, they hope to en-parage young men to do all which they can for emselves, and to influence their friends and latives to assist them; they lessen the induce-

ment, to any but those whose hearts are strongly set on the ministry, and who really need assist-ance, to apply for aid; they allow young men to feel that they are not pensioners on charity, but dependent, ultimately, upon themselves alone for their education; and they increase the re-sources, and thus extend and multiply the benefits of the Society.

sources, and thus extend and multiply the benefits of the Society.

The loan, however, is made under peculiar advantages. It is strictly perental. No interest is required till a reasonable time after the young man has entered the ministry; the only surety is his own note; and it is further provided by the written vote of the Directors, "That in ease the future condition of those who are patronized by the Society, in consequence of any calamity, or of the service in the church to which they may be providentially called, or the peculiar situation in which they may be placed, shall in the judgment of this Board be found to be such, as to render it unsuitable for them to be called upon to pay the debt contracted for the clucation, it shall be mades tood to be the right, and duty, of the Board to cancel such debt, in whole or in part, whenever they shall judge proper."

No young man, who does his duty, can ever be oppressed or very greatly embarrassed by such a loan. Having derived important advantages from it himself, he will, if he possess any benevolence, or any sympathy for those who are struglence, or any sympathy for those who are struggling with the same difficulties which he has had to encounter, find it a pleasure to return into the treasury of the Lord, what he has received from it. At least, if one, professing supreme love to Christ and to his cause, should be unwilling to do this; if he should count it a hardship to have his obligation to refund, measured by his ability to refund, and that too, when hundreds and thousands might be savingly benefitted by giving back what he had received, it were well that he should never enter the sacred office.—
The Society seek those for this holy service, who regard no effort and no sacrifice, which may reasonably be required of them, as too great for the cause of Christ; men who have a spirit that disdains ease; and who are prepared for a life of toil and self denial.

It may justly be expected, that since the Board

toil and self denial.

It may justly be expected, that since the Board throw the young men under their care, upon their own resources, for a part of their support, they will afford them every facility in their power for obtaining something by their own earnings, without material injury either to their studies, or to their health. This is a subject which has frequently occupied the attention of the Board, and which is at present receiving special notice. The hope is entertained that some measures which are now taking, in regard to this obsures which are now taking, in regard to this ob-ject, will prove successful, and enable the Directors, at a future time, to communicate informa-tion that will be definite and satisfactory. The principal sources of private income which the young men now have, are derived from keeping school, by which they earned the last year three thousand dollars;—and from various kinds of labor by which they earned one thousand dollars more.

[To be continued.]

UNITARIAN OPERATIONS. To the Editors of the New York Observer.

DEAR SIRS, - A few evenings ago I attended the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association. This is the principal society for the diffusion of Unitarian sentiments, and is composed of a large number of their most zealous and intelligent gentlemen. Boylston Hall was well filled with very respectable ladies and gentlemen. When I entered, the Rev. Mr. Gannet, Colleague of Rev. Dr. Channing and Secretary of the Association, was reading the Executive Commit-tee's Annual Report. This document was well drawn up, and exhibited much Unitarian zeal, and no unfair treatment of other denominations, except the frequent use of such terms as "the pure gospel" as exclusively belonging to Unitarianism. I heard nothing of foreign missions either in the report or the subsequent addresses. Ramohun Roy and Mr. Adam, although the prin-cipal topic a year before, were not at all noticed. In Hone Missions the Committee had employed In Hone Missions the Committee had employed the Rev. Mr. Thomas, who had explored a large portion of the country. Beyond the Alleghany Mountains, were found some thousands of Unita-riam, who had assumed with a more emphatic measing, the title of Christians, an assumption which was characterized by one of the speakers, as bad and unauthorized. The simplicity and piety of these people was highly eulogized. The piety of these people was highly eulogized. The churches in various places were noticed. Of the state of things in Boston, the committee remark. that notwithstanding the great efforts of their opconsequently produced, they do, after considera-ion, give it as their deliberate opinion, that neither the numbers nor the zeal of Unitarian Christians, has been diminished." Of the powerful efforts in the neighborhood of Boston, the committee were not disposed to express their views of he measures which had been taken, nor could the say what in some cases might be the result. I domestic mission had been established among the poor of Boston, and the Rev. Dr. Tuckeruan appointed missionary. For tracts, the committee had found a great demand, and had published and sold some thousands. The chief difficulty had been the want of suitable writings forthis department, and a strong feeling of regret we expressed that those gentlemen who had pernitted a reliance to be placed on them to write, he failed to perform that most necessary

The connittee lamented the great want of clergymb. They were dependent on the theological ititution connected with Harvard College, ansuch was the deficiency of ministers, that in everal of their societies, laymen were obliged sperform all the duties of clergymen, and manother vacant parishes, where Unitari-anism miht have been introduced, had, from the want of ittable men, been supplied with pastors of differit sentiments. Several other topics were appropriately noticed. The Treasurer's Report chibited the last year's income of the Λs-

sociations amounting to three thousand dollars.

After ie reading of the report was finished, Mr. Garet proposed a resolution which was in substandthat the present state of things called for speci efforts to diffuse Unitarianism, and to increases number of its teachers. Upon this motion, heade an eloquent address, in the course of whiche remarked that he did not know that the sentient would be responded by all the au-dience, here were many orthodox gentlemen present yet he must give it as his own deep conviction, at Unitarian Christianity was calculated to ert an influence far more elevated and happy the that of opposite sentiments. He was secondein a very handsome manner by Mr. Thomas The Rev. Mr. Coleman, of Salem,

was no want of funds, and as to ministers, whereeverthere was a rich parish and large salary, there
was no difficulty about finding a pastor. His
opinion of the way to diffuse Unitarian sentiments, was that the lairy ought to be induced to
teach them. He said that the Founder of the Christian religion had not set apart a body of learned
men to teach its doctrines and to administer its ordinances, nor had he set apart any body of men specially for that purpose. Any man was competent to administer all the ordinances of the Christian religion. He would encourage all the laity to go forth as teachers, and aliuded to the success of those sects which had adopted a similar course. This address was listened to with various emo-tions. One aged divine walked out through the tions. One aged durine waisen out through the centre passage with no small degree of indignation upon his countenance. The Hon. Mr. Saltonstall, of Salem, made some temarks, which produced an explanation from Mr. Colman. The

resolution was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Ware and Rev. Dr. Tuckerman The Rev. Mr. Ware and Rev. Dr. Tuckerman of Boston, made speeches upon a resolution respecting the mission among the poor in Boston. The Rev. Mr. Palfray of Boston, and George Bond, Esq. both of whom have recently returned from tours in Europe, spoke upon a resolution, that a more intimate union ought to be produced between Unitarians here and in England and on the continent. They alluded to the injury which American Unitarians had suffered from having been made responsible for opinions adhaving been made responsible for opinions advanced by those in Europe, who on some points had gone farther than their brethren here; but said that from acquaintance, they could pro-nounce them most estimable men. Mr. Palfray spoke with pathos of the exemplary patience with which English Unitarians had borne the disabilities which they endured in consequence of a con-scientious adherence to their opinions. He said no Unitarian in England could be married unless be could contrive either to climb over or crawl under a thirty-nine barred gate. The force of these remarks however was nearly lost, upon those who considered that these disabilities bethose who considered that these disabilities belong to all dissenters, and were enacted before Unitarians had a name; and especially that if their own accounts are true, there are many of their number who in long surplices and big wigs, grow fat on tithes within the enclosure, having found no difficulty from the thirty sine haves found no difficulty from the thirty-nine barred

gate.
Mr. P. said, that while at Geneva he walked out with the gentleman (an Unitarian professor) who now fills the chair which Calvin once occupied, to the top of a hill, where by the orders of Calvin, Servetus was burned, with a fire of green Calvin, Servetus was burned, with a fire of green wood, that his sufferings might be prolonged. On returning, he could not but reflect upon the inefficacy of fires to put down the spirit of free inquiry. Without stopping to reflect upon this stery, told for the ten thousandth time, and with a numsual freshness, I felt an aimost irrepressible desire, to inquire of Mr. P. what his friend said had been the effect of his own recent persecution of the exangelical clergy of Geneva.

At ten o'clock, the business of the exangerap-

At ten o'clock, the business of the evening ap-peared to be completed, but the Hon. Judge Story rose & said he was induced to detain the audience still longer in consequence of recent events, & the promulgation of some sentiments of most porten-tous aspect. He then alluded to the published report of the Committee of an Ecclesiastical Council convened at Groton. The report maintains, in opposition to the decisions of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, that from the laws of the State and from immemorial usage, churches are recog-nized as bodies distinct from the parish, and are entitled to a co-ordinate voice in the election of pastors. The Hon. Judge seemed to have misapprehended this matter; at anyrate he mis-stated it, by representing that the sentiment advanced was, that churches had the sole right, and without any voice of the parish, to elect pastors and teachers. This doctrine he characterized as a most during assumption made by "men ac-customed to deal in grave and weighty matters," and who well understood the end to which their measures tended. He said it was an attempt to than popery. He eulogized popery in an eloquent manner, as comparatively a system open, responsible, and liberal. He called upon the audience most earnestly to gird themselves to the resistance of so and since a natempt at spiritual mean something. The audience were variously affected. Bad temper was perhaps excited in some, but nothing like alarm appeared to be gen-erally diffused. It was perhaps remembered, that the Council at Groton pretended only to aim at relieving the church from a political oppression, and that the men who composed it were the genuine descendants of the Pilgrims, & like their fathers, the most ardent lovers of liberty on earth.

I believe if what I have written were called a sketch of what was done at the meeting, Unitarians would not complain that any important part was mis-stated or mis-colored. I went away at half past ten o'clock, with a deeper conviction than ever, of the utter nothingness of Unitarian-ism. Notwithstanding the eloquence of the speakers, the audience did not appear moved to any effort,—there was no common sentiment as to what should be done,—there was no motive of

TRUE FREEDOM.

Boston, June 10, 1827.

Extracts from an Address, delivered at a Religious Celebration of Independence, Jaly 4, 1823. [Cont 3. It is easy to draw a line between the rights & duties, which arise from the social relations; but hese are too often put at variance in practice. Our Creator, by forming us what we are, and lo-cating us as he did, established the social rela-tions. Even nature itself often teaches us, what conduct and feelings are suited to the relations we sustain. Where nature leaves us in doubt, we sustain. Where nature leaves us in doubt, the word of God comes in, and supplies every God has made us mutually depend ent on each other, and therefore bound to each other by the strongest obligations. Among ou puritan fathers, the social state was peculiarly happy. Each individual knew his rights, and claimed no more; he knew his duty, and rendered

But, if I mistake not, the American revolution, notwithstanding the immense benefits it has con-ferred on our country and on the world, has had collateral effect on the social relations unfriendly to morals, order and peace. These evils ap-pear to have increased among us, with a rapidity which cannot be altogether ascribed to our great prosperity and abundance. A spirit of indiffer-

rose, and spoke in an animated manner. He said he was sorry to differ from the gentlemen who had spoken. He however did think that there was no want of funds, and as to ministers, wherehas already done much evil, and portends more. Because we have become independent of Britain, and now govern ourselves, we have too often felt as if we were emancipated from every bond, and

were rightfully subject to no restraint.

How far should the child be dependent on the parent, and how far may he assert his independence? While he is dependent for his food and raiment, for daily care and protection, for knowledge and good habits, for the foundation of all that shall render him capable of happiness in furnishing left him he in explication in all that ture life, let him be in subjection in all things lawful. The parent cannot rightfully command, contrary to the express command of God, any more than a civil ruler. If he should, the child may respectfully remonstrate; and in extreme cases, may refuse compliance. But this is a right which the child should use with the greatest caution. With this single exception, it is the solemn ordinance of Jehovah, that children should hount so obey their parents. But it is evident that disobetience to parents is alarmingly prevalent. It is for nore so, since the independence of the country was achieved, and has been increasing from that time achieved, and has been increasing from that time to the present. The same effect is manifest, in the to the present. The same effect is manifest, in the conduct of servants, and in the disrespect which is shown to the aged in general. Young men and children have so long been charmed with the sound of liberty and equality; and I may add, they have so long been unguided and unrestrained in many instances, that they spurn the control of their natural guardians, and claim a right to govern their own conduct. The eye often mocketh at its father, and secureth to shey its mocketh at its father, and scorneth to obey its mother. The servant is often greater than his master. The child behaveth himself proudly against the ancient, and scarcely thinks of rising up before the hoary head. How many hoary heads have been brought down with sorrow to the grave, by the ungrateful and disobedient conduct of the district of the grave. duct of children. How many fathers, who fought for the liberties of their children, have seen those children rise up in rebellion against themselves; and have felt their wicked conduct piercing their own bosoms as with a sword. Had they foreseen this in the day of battle, their arms would have been unnerved, and the weapons of war would have fallen powerless from their hands. The spirit of our young men, and even of young chil-dren, is that of self-sufficiency and aspiring in-dependence. They hate control. They are in dependence. They hate control. They are in haste to be free, from what they deem the hard bondage of parental authority; and to assert in all things their contempt of every thing like bondage. Family government is generally slackened, and the discipline of schools has become far more difficult. Our youth are the hope of their parents, and of their country. But if such is the tender shoot, just springing from the earth, what will be the full grown oak?

In the marriage relation, the word of God requires one heart, one interest, one mind, and

In the marriage relation, the word of God requires one heart, one interest, one mind, and perpetual, mutual fidelity, with a limited subjection on the part of the wife. But have not the bonds of the marriage covenant become, in many places, a thing held in light estimation? Are not discord, contentions and separations much more prevalent than formerly? Are not the virtues of connubial life undervalued, and the relation itself often made a curse instead of a blessing?

What is the unerring rule between neighbors? The divine law requires, that a man shall not be

What is the unerring rule between neighbors? The divine law requires, that a man shall not be a burden to his fellows; but should provide for himself and his household. But each should love his neighbors as himself; and practically regard their feelings, interest, reputation as his own. But where are the sociability, the friendship, the fidelity, the charity and fellow-feeling of former times? Whence come the distance, the cold neglect the overreaching the fraud the hitigation. glect, the overreaching, the fraud, the litigation, the slander, the contention of the present day? Even in the church, Christians do not love the brotherhood. Where is that unity of sentiment and feeling, that drinking into one spirit, which characterized our fathers? Ah, they were brethren in sufferings and dangers, fleeing from per-section, pilgrims and strangers on earth, desti-tute, afflicted, tormented. We are full; we have all and abound. Therefore we slight our divine all and abound. Therefore we slight our divine Benefactor, and are alienated from our brethren and his children.

4. In no sense whatever, can men be rightfully independent of God. In Him we live, and move, and have our being. To Him we are accountable for every talent, and every blessing. He has a right in us which He cannot alienate, domination. A stranger would have thought the enemy at the gates, and that the orator did really mean something. The audience was a right in us which He cannot alienate, without deserting the throne of the universe. We are under obligations which cannot be cancelled, to know his will, to believe the Him. But men attempt to be independent of their Maker, and say unto the Almighty, Depart from us. They say, Our lips are our own, who is lord over us? Of this branch of wickedness, as well as others we have named, human laws do not, and ought not to take cognizance, except so far as it tends to the injury of society. hallowed independence appears in regard to his institutions. Some of these bave been already institutions. Some of these bave been already named. Others relate more directly to himself.

[To be concluded.]

TRUTH PRECIOUS.

From the Address of Rev. Mr. Yates, English Baptist Missionary at Calcutta, before the American Bible Society.

"I hold in my hand three books which have been regarded as Bibles in the different parts of the world. The first is the Geeta, a shastra o the Hindoos, which is greatly admired by that numerous race of people. I have read and ex-amined it with care, and can testify from such examination, that it is more calculated to promote the misery than the happiness of men.-Here Vishnu is represented as teaching his disciple Vishou is represented as teaching his disciple Arjun, to enter on the murderous deeds of war, and as enforcing his exhortations by arguments which destroy all human responsibility, and beget in the soul a morbid indifference to the nearest and dearest connexions in life. Here the god represents himself as the author of those bloody deeds which have spread desolation over the face of the earth, and at the same time teach regarded as a matter of lamentation by a wise and steady mind. Infidels in Europe used to fancy that something noble would be brought to light, when the ancient works of the Hindoos should be known; lo! this is one of the greatest of those works, and how transcendently glorious does the Bible appear when contrasted with such

The second of these books is the Desatir, or writings of the ancient prophets. It ascribes but it teaches to worship the heavenly constellar tions, to consider them as intelligent beings, and

the Magi, or wise men of the east, were led to observe and follow the star which conducted them to Bethlehem. Much however, as it has been admired by sages, it contains no informa-tion how a guilty sinner is to obtain pardon and

The third book is the Koran, the Bible of the Mussulmans. It is viewed as a divine revela-tion by as many persons as the Scriptures: and by the ornaments upon it, you may judge how greatly it is admired. Its doctrines have made innumerable proud Pharisees, but have never made one humble Publican. The best parts of it have been taken from the Old Testament; it have been taken from the Old Testament;—
some of those which have not, are in direct opposition to the spirit of the Gospel. Christ has said,
love your enemies; but the false Prophet says,
kill them (i. e. the infidels) wherever you may
find them: the objects most to be pitied are thus
devoted to destruction. What comparison will
such a settem bear with the Gospel of Christ?
After a careful examination, therefore, of all the
books I have met with in the East, claiming to
be revelations from God, I would, in reference to
them all, adout the language of Dr. Watts them all, adopt the language of Dr. Watts-

Should all the forms that men devise, Assault my faith with treacherous art; I'd call them vanity and lies, And bind the Gospel to my heart.

From the Philadelphian

SABBATH BREAKING.

SABBATH BREAKING.

Mr. Editor,—I communicate for publication in the Philadelphian, the following truly tragical account of the recent death of a Sabbath breaker. It was related a few evenings since in one of the churches in this city. I would not necessarily open afresh the bleeding hearts of the surviving relatives of the deceased, but my conscience would testify against me, did I not erect another burning beacon on this fatal rock where so many in all agas have been wreeted.

another burning beacon on this fatal rock where so many in all ages have been wrecked.

Mr.———, the deceased, was a young married man, who had just entered on the business of life. He had been a professor of the religion of Christ for the last five or six years. Some time during the past winter his Pastor being informed that he kept open his shop for trade on the Sabbath-day, visited him, and on ascertaining the fact from his own lips, endeavored to show him the criminality of his conduct, and after admonishing him of the end of such a course, show him the criminality of his conduct, and alter admonishing him of the end of such a course, left him. Several of his brethren in the church also conversed with him and besought him to remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Two or three weeks elapsed, and his pastor repeated his visit, and finding him still offending in this matter against God and his church, repeated his admeniture with seat tradegrees. admonitions with great tenderness and earnest-ness. The young man replied that he was just beginning the world, and that, to support his lit-tle family, he must sell on the Sabbath, or his customers would not trade with him during the week. His pastor endeavored to shew him that towers would not trade with him during the week. His pastor endeavored to shew him that "in keeping God's commandments, there is great reward;" that no man ever hardened himself against God and prospered. The youth seemed somewhat affected. His pastor then gave him the tract, "Quench not the Spirit;" and tenderly intreated him to consider the matter, and prayover it, reminding him besides, that, if he refused to reform, suspension must be the necessary over it, reminding him besides, that, if he refus-ed to reform, suspension must be the necessary consequence—that he would allow him a few days to make up his mind, and that in the mean time he would be made the subject of prayer by the church,—and for the present left him. At the next meeting of the church, his case was men-tioned, and fervent petitions were offered that God would turn him from the error of his way. Shortly afterwards his Pastor renewed his visit, and on introducing the subject of his former conand on introducing the subject of his former con-versations, received for answer that he had made up his mind. Taking it for granted that he had resolved to repent of and forsake his sin, the anwas received with joy;—which however was soon turned to grief and astonishment by the declaration, that he had resolved to continue his Sabbath trade. His Pastor in amazement replied, "Is it possible that you have thus resolved. If you have, and have deliberately made up your mind. I warn you, that your days are numyour mind, I warn you, that your days are num-bered, and you may expect that God will sudden The church continued to intercede for him at the throne of the heavenly grace, in such a fervent and extraordinary manner, as to produce conviction that issues of everlasting moment were connected with their prayers, until about two or three weeks ago, when suddenly he seemed to be

forgotten, and all supplications on his behalf On ****** last, this presumptuous young man rose from his bed; he complained of slight indisposition, which increased upon him during the day. In the evening the sun had just descended below the western horizon, when the cold hand of the king of terrors was laid upon him. The silver cord seemed to be fast loosen-ing—his eye grew him—" his blood rushed to its last citadel the heart"—his lungs heaved for the last time, and his spirit sped its flight to the judg-

HOME MISSIONS DEPARTMENT.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. HOME MISSIONS .- NO. XXI

Extract of a letter from a friend in a feeble church " In the momentous cause of God and immoral souls, all distinctions are blended. The ten talents of the faithful steward, and the poor wid ow's two mites, all subserve the interests of their Lord. We regard the church as the body of Christ, and earnestly desire that every member may be so supplied with wholesome instruction, as to become sound and vigorous, though see remain like a dislocated joint, or a broken -not only useless, but causing great pain to the body. Should it never be in our power to accept the generous donation your Society offers, may it be appropriated to those who will reflect more abundant glory on the character of God, by the double of faith," and may we ever cherish for the Domestic Missionary Society, a grateful for the Domestic Missionary Society, a grateful and affectionate remembrance. The solicitude and affectionate remembrance. The solicitude with which you have watched over our spiritual interests will not, cannot be forgotten. If we sink to rise no more, may we sink alone! Let it be recorded, that ours is the only church in Massachusetts, which cannot be resuscitated! If we sink in the ocean of forgetfulness, and our ne be blotted from Christ's visible kingdom. or name be blotted from Christ's visible kingdom, O! let our dying aspiration be, "Come thou desire of nations, and take possession of thy promised inheritance;—come, adorn with wrought gold and raiment of needle-work, the king's daughter, that with gladness and rejoicing she may enter the king's palaces." We cannot but

biting the situ biting the attr-rincipal roads, en, &c. the published ings, and other known to the of individuals,

RVARD

ANNING, nd a few oces

look back to the time when our expectations were to the time when our expectations were ough raised, alas! to fall, and sink us Yet why should we nourish the andespair! Why advert to the bright se, while it serves only to blacken the guish of despair! days of hope, while darkness of that night which is approaching! But enough—it is cruel—'tis cruel in the extreme, to pain with a recital of our sorrows, those whose hands have been, and still are stretched

The writer of the letter from which this extract is made, will be surprised to see it thus giv-en to the public; but it describes so justly the state of feeling which prevails among the pious in our feeble churches in certain circumstances, that I cannot withhold it. Where a destitution of the means of grace has long been felt, and the mass of community has become insensible to their importance, and is unfettered by long continued inaction for an united and persevering effort;and where every discouraging circumstance how-ever trifling, tells upon the morbid sensibilities nd reminds them of weakness and inof society, and reminds them of weakness a firmity, till the multitude are ready to say, in vain to attempt any thing"—who can wonder that the most determined and enterprising Christians partake of the prevailing sentiment. The drowned man, if rescued before life is quite extinct, may be resuscitated and saved,-but not without great agony to himself; and these almost expiring churches, if brought back to life and action, must pass through a series of trials, ere they attain to the strength of their better years, which can be but imperfectly apprehended by any who have not experienced them. Society has no bond of union Its elements exist-but they are in a chaotic state. It requires a ter spirit to reduce them to order; and such mas-ter spirits are rare phenomena in the waste pla-ces of Zion. Each individual's prejudices are to be carefully consulted-no man must be thwarted in his views-and yet searcely two men have the same views;—the man who is to be chosen as their minister, must possess the highest and most popular qualification in order to unite the suffrages of all, and yet he must accept of a salary that will compel him to a course of life utterly inconsistent with the preservation and improve ment of those qualifications: - or, if he refuse the proposals that may be made him, he is regarded as a hireling, and a summary sentence of like condemnation, is passed on all his brethren of the profession. But difficulties of this nature are ndless. I cannot even hint at more of them at S. a.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ABSTRACTS FROM FOREIGN MAGAZINES, Received at the Recorder-Office.

The Anglo-Chinese College, at Malacca, su perintended by the Missionaries, Rev. Messrs. Humphreys and Collie, contains at present 26 students, the offspring of Chinese fathers and Malayan Mothers, They all read Chinese, Malayan Mothers. They all read Chinese, though Malayan is their vernacular tongue; and six of them read and speak English intelligibly. Nearly all the books they read are decidedly Christian, and truly evangelical. The library of the College contains a respectable collection of books, and a small museum of curiosities. Tracts religious books and the Scriptures are printed here for distribution among the Chinese.

The Missionaries at Malacca have seven schools

under their care, containing about 250 half cast Chinese boys. These schools are established on decidedly Christian principles, and are training up schoolmasters for future service, " among their own nation."

Near Georgetown, (Pulo Penang) the Roman Catholics have a College for educating Chinese youths, to prepare them for missionaries in China. Five youths have lately been sent from it to 15 more remain in it. Catholics have a school in Georgetown containing 90 boys-and the Episcopalians another containing about 50.

The inhabitants of the Islands south of Amboy na, have earnestly applied to Mr. Kam for Christian teachers, and five have been sent to them. I wo others have proceeded to Banda, of which

island they are natives. The English missionaries at Bombay, say in their last letters; "We have given you an undis-guised statement of facts, in which, though there is little to animate, yet we hope there is nothing ought to discourage. Many children are taught the principles of the oracles of God, num bers hear the gospel, the scriptures and Tracts are widely circulated, and every day that passes away, is bringing the time of success a step near-

A part of southern Africa, hitherto but little known, and recently visited by Mr. Miles, Superintendent of the South African Mission, is said to present a wide field for missionary efforts; the country is fertile, capable of sustaining a large population; the people are numerous, and ready to receive the gospel; and the facilities of com-munication with the colony are easy and numer-ous." The ignorance of the people, of the arts of civilized life, is displayed in the fact incidentdescending the banks of the Bashee, they at first sight took them to be living creatures, heels to be their legs, with oxen walking before

The mission schools in the island of Madagascar, contain 2051 scholars—average attendance, 1705. These schools are not only patronized by the king Radama, but he takes a very lively interest in their prosperity. A public examina-tion is annually held, on which occasions his ma-

jesty usually presides, and enters with great in-terest into all the details of the meeting.

A Madagascar Missionary School Society has been formed at Tananariyou, with the sanction of the king, and several important donations have been received for its support from residents in the capital and at the Mauritius. has also been lately commenced, in order to open the stores of general knowledge to those who are engaged in learning English. The population of Madagascar is four millions.

Alexander Birnie, Esq. has generously given a free passage to three missionaries and their wives to Tahiti, with storage on board for numerous large packages, comprising beside the bag-gage of the missionaries, various articles & stores for the use of the mission. Such generosity defor the use of the mission. Such generosity deserves to be recorded for the honor of Christ, and for the imitation of others, whose ships are the Lord's, and who by such liberality can greatly relieve the funds of Foreign Mission Societies.

In Southern India, 1100 families of natives scattered over 123 villages, have renounced Hin-duism and avowed Christianity. A similar movement is taking place to the northward of Calcutta.

Madras Auxiliary Missionary Society has established 48 schools containing 1315 child ren-and employs 33 readers, several of whom are instant in season and out of season in doing good-going from house to house, and from vil-lage to village, calling all to repentance. These readers are under the immediate direction of the Missionaries, and receive particular instruction from them every week or fortnight, on doctrinal and experimental religion.

In Berbice, (S. America) slave labor on the Sabbath day, and Sunday Markets have been abolished by an "Ordinance of the Lieut. Governor and Council;" and the result has been the crowding of the Missionary chapel with slaves,

the filling up of the schools, and a great anxiety to learn, both among adults and children. Al meetings for religious instruction are well attend The institution of marriage is beginning to

In London alone, it is computed that from five to seven hundred thousand human beings never hear the gospel and never can hear it, from the lack of suitable accommodation in the existing

places of religious worship. In 197 places in England, whose aggregate pop ulation is 3,548,000, only 500,000 can find admis-sion to churches of the establishment already built. The remaining 3,048,000, are left by the rulers of the Church, either to be provided for by Protestant Dissenters, or to perish in ignorance and vice.

IMPROVED CONDITION OF THE JEWS IN GERMANY

The sovereigns of several of the German States are seeking to raise the Jews in their dominion from their moral degradation, and to ameliorate their condition, civilly and politically. The principal means used for this end is education; and in the kingdom of Prussia particularly, the laws and regulations on this subject are spoken of as most excellent. In addition to the measures taken for the establishment of common schoole, from which the best results are anticipated, a plan drawn up by the Jewish high priest of Berlin, for establishing amongst his people a Theological Seminary for the education of teach--not as formerly, for the mere study of the Talmud, but for the attainment of general know edge and classical literature, and particularly for the study of the Old Testament, has been sub mitted to the government, and has received its decided approbation and support. In the Grand Duchy of Weimar, all prohibi-

tory laws relating to marriages between Christians and Jews have been repealed, and a motion o the same effect has been made in the House of Representatives of the Grand Duchy of Hesse

Darmstadt.

Professor Tholuck writes under date of Jar. 12, that the work of God among the Jews at Ber-lin has not ceased, "but I am sorry to say," he adds, "the instructors are few. The evangelical ministers in Berlin are so much engaged, that they generally refuse the charge of Prose-lytes. An aged Jew lately made application for baptism to no less than six ministers successively. This Jew remarked, that in times but in vain. of the apostles, many teachers of Christianity ran after the Jews to convert them; but now the Jews actually are obliged to run from one Christian teacher to another for instruction, and without being able to get it." Dr. T. says that none of the proselytes in Berlin, mentioned by him during the last two or three years, have fallen off.

from an official statement of the number of Jews who embraced Christianity in the Prussian dominions, during the years 1820, '21, '22, '23, and '24, it appears that the whole number was 43: or, on average, more than 100 each year. The whole number of Jews in the kingdom is 75,000.-[N. Y. Obs.

PROTESTANT FEMALES IN FRANCE.

Duchess of Broglie-Madame Mallet-Madame Pelet. The Duchess of Broglie, only daughter of Madame de Stael, is the centre of an important circle; and she adds to the weight of family honors which she bears, nervous, masculine claims

to mental precedency Madame de Broglie has been the advocate and friend of evangelical religion, from absolutely feeling the moral necessity of it to satisfy the large desires of her heart. She found the world in its highest reasonings, and sweetest adulations. and most profuse benefactions, unequal to still the restlessness of her energies. She long trusted to her own powers to devise some harmonizreligion, which would suit her taste and meet her fears. This was after she had found every human authority unavailable to the end of her researches after a reasonable and At length wearied with the pursuit of her head, she resolved to be guided by her heart, and that its dictates should be her only light. Her heart was more insatiable ead, and finally induced her to throw away all secondary dictates, and with humble prayer commit herself to divine teaching in the

study of the scriptures. Madame Jules Mallet is of a gentle, benevo lent nature. Misery of every description found her an administering friend, and her philanthropy was exercised on general Christian prinfrom the wish to please and imitate God n relieving his creatures. Her private duties were observed as exactly as her knowledge eic-As Evangelical light penetrated or diffused itself around her circle of active friends she began gradually to feel that religion was de otional as well as practical, and that to enjoy an elevation of sentiment, it was necessary to conemplate the work of redemption acco nolished by the love of our Saviour. When, like Cornelius, she was engaged in her ordinary prayers, the whole creation seemed annihilated, and she and ur alone remained to her The infinite sovereign compassion of God, in this act of mercy, so overwhelmed her, that for a long time she remained on her knees absorbed in amaxement and gratitude. That one discovery revolutionized all her incentives of action, and brought her into intimate society and friendship

with those whom she had previously feared as mysterious and inconceivable. Madame M. has a very large number of persons immediately under her affectionate & Christian influence. Since her conversion she has de-voted much of her time to correspondence with relatives on the essential doctrines of faith in Christ, and justification by his righteousness.— She wrote one of the last Reports of the Ladies' Auxiliary Missionary Society, and has also written a number of beautiful Tracts for the Paris

What can be said of the leader of this little efficient band of French Missionary ladies, Madwhose short course of lively piety has been marked by so many singular facts? She must be known to be conceived by the imagination. Her work is in France and in the French Capital and she has been chosen for her career of Heavenly mercy. The patience of love is her grand moral character. She seems only to live in other beings, and no where to rest but on an errand of mercy. Her life is a current of benevolence-full of sorrow, yet always rejoicing. She has but one joy, and that is in God. She gives herself wholly to his cause. She would win all souls to Christ or she would, if possible, beguile them all into penarrow way. She loves God with that pecuthe narrow way. She loves God with that liar ardour, that she shrinks with horror thought of exciting one enemy against him by presenting his gospel in any but the most attractive forms; and her perseverance to accomplish the salvation of a soul by every means short of error, is almost like the divine strivings with inensate man.

Madame Pelet has effected wonders during fifteen months residence at her country Chateau where all was living death—protestant death. She collected 200 children into Sabbath and week schools—formed among them voluntary associa-tions to support the Bible Society, of Paris— brought them so forward in the knowledge of the Scriptures, and gave such a general excite-ment, that she could leave them with an assur-

mother, his employer and himself. I have sel- tion, which will be put to prese without dray. " with a large citele of becaused treatment, and on

that her work was accome God had raised up such an abundance of instru-ments to carry forward her plans. In Paris, she has 100 Bible subscribers of the working class, to m she devotes one entire day of the week. She has a library consecrated to the work of con-She has a norary consecrated the transfer of the version, containing all the awakening and instructive works she can purchase in the French, English and German languages.—Every letter she meets with, full of Christian feelings, written under peculiar states of the heart, she copies into a book under its particular head to serve for a future occasion to impart consolation to the af-The complicated machinery set to work by these ladies can only be suppose those who are familiar with the resources of a French female mind. We are disgusted with French intrigue as we meet it in every day life, but there is a tact, an adaptation, a promptitude to seize, an ability to convert, most important and useful in a great cause, which is possessed by some in an eminent degree. The influence of such characters as these must be felt. And by such instruments does God frequently build up his own kingdom in the world Charleston, S. C. Observer.

UTILITY OF RELIGIOUS TRACTS.

" On the Lord's day." The Tract on the Lord's day, was left in a dwellin house in one of our cities, where resided a family of wealth who were accustomed, in the warm season, to amuse them selves on the Sabbath by a trip in the steam boat. After returning one Sabtath, the tract was read by the fathe with close attention, who, on laying it aside, exclaimed,
'This is the last time that you find me sailing on the Sab-bath. Next Sunday I go to Church." He immediately
provided himself a seat in an Evangelical Church. " Tis all for the best."

One of the Tracts I received from you last summer, says Clergyman in a very destitute part of New York, found is way into a neighbourhood of fifteen or twenty families. who byed remote from any other settlement, and who were alled " The lost Nation." There was not a pious the settlement, and as I have been informed there There was not a pious per in the settlement, and as I have been informed there was an entire disregard to religion and the Sabbath. This Tract "'Tis all for the heat," was given by my brother to a woman, who carried it home, read it, was deeply affected with her condition, and sought relief in prayer, from the Lord. Her husband forbade her praying in the house, and she went out into the surrounding woods, in the midst of winter, and there kneeled in the snow, to pray for mercy on her lost and guitty soul. This she continued to do for on ner tost and guity sour. This site continued to do nor tonne weeks. But, behold: the Lord, as it is believed, heard her prayer, and gave her an interest in the Redeemer. Like the woman of Samarin, she told ber neighbours that the had found the Messiah. God inclined their hearts to isten; a work of grace commenced—and the result is, that all the heads of the families of that "Lost Nation," except wo, have become praying Christians; most of them hav nade a profession of religion; and their settlement, who out a short time since, was a moral wilderness, has been a Christian neighbourhood.

The last hours of Francis Newport," and " The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain."

The officer of one of our public Literary and Scientific stitutions, on whom it devolves statedly to minister at the altar, was called upon by a student, who, he thought, would altar, was caused upon by a student, who, he thought, would be as likely as any other, to receive in good part a word of serious exhortation. He presented him four Tracts, two of which he requested him to read for his own personal benefit, and the other two, one of which was The last hours of the Hon. Francis Netoport, to drop unseen, where some of his skeptical fellow students would be likely to find them. One week afterwards, on Saturday afternoon, another stu Soon after be entered dent called on this clerical officer. e said, "You do not know me, sir, my name is — ; nd then burst into tears. For some time he could not ut er a word. The mustier, convinced what was the caus f his distress, said to him, "My friend, if, as I trust you of his distress, said to him, "My friend, if, as I trust your grief is connected with religion, if you desire to become a servant of God, be encouraged to open your heart to me, whose heart is aiready open to you." "I do desire to become a servant of God," said he. Deep emotion prevented his further utterance for a few moments. Being then asked what where the circumstances of his case, he replied: "A Tract was lying in my room last Saturday. I cannot imagine how it got there; but I took it up, read it, and it made a powerful impression on my mind. It was an account of the death of an Infide." On being requested to give some account of the previous state of his mind, he said he had not actually considered himself an Infide, but had considered himself were profone, and in the habit of speaking lightered himself were profone, and in the habit of speaking lightnot actually considered himself an Infidel, but had considered himself very profane, and in the habit of speaking light-light of religion, and nothing had effectually arrested his attention till he read the Tract. He, not long after, gave evidence that he had been born of God, and united himself to the communion of the church. He soon manifested much anxiety for the student through whose instrumentality he had received the Tract. To him, under God, and he had received the the soon in immeasurable debt, and by the help of God. I will not let him alone till we have him among us. A few days after, he called upon his minister, with this very young man from whom he had received the Tract, leaning on his arm: "Here he is, sir," said he, "the Lord has brought him." Unable to restrain his ecuction at beholding what he hoped the Lord was doing for him, the minister threw his arms around his neck, and blesim, the minister threw his arms around his neck, and " I can hold out no longer," said he, " he first time; I have been often called, I can hold out I will be a servant of God, henceforth, for-eve longer. I will be a servant of God, nencetorth, to ever-t. It was reading the shepherd of Salisbury Plain, that h first feit his heart espanded with love to God, and burstin with the spirit of prayer. "Behold, how great a matter little fire kindleth." These two young men are now active members of the Church of Christ; they have distribute nembers of the Cherch of Christ; they have distributed boussaids of Tracts among the destitute, the ignorant, and he perishing; they are both zealously engaged in the cause of Sabbath Schools; by one of them a school of a hundred shildren has been rised up, where, in a population of a housand, the Gospel has scarcely ever been preached; by one, among a people destitute of the regular means of grace, octal meetings for prayer and instruction are held every week; by the instrumentality of one of there, as many as week; by the instrumentality of one of them, as many as ten, who just now were dreadfully wicked, have been hope-fully converted, and are so altered as to astonish their formcrate their lives to the ministry of the cooper, and will be, we trust, through many years continually gathering new fruits in testimony of the unspeakable blessings which may flow to the church and to the world through the instrumen-

tality of one Religious Tract.

The Female tract Society of the city of New-York, reort, that the Directress of one of their Female Associa port, that the Directress of one of their Female Associa-tions penetrated through a dark alley to the abode of a wretched man, grown old in sin, who, when affectionately accosted on the subject of religion, at first rudely replied to her, "I suppose you wish to convert me!" and soon after passionately exclaimed, with reference to the family broils that disturbed his peace, "It's pretty hard, if I've got to have a hell here, and another hell hereafter;" yet by the reading of Tracts, accompanied with words of Christian reading of Tracts, accompanied with words of worship, where he became a regular attendant, having, as he gave reason to believe, nover before entered the house of God on the Sabbath.

[American Tract Magazine.

REVIVALS.

REVIVAL IN BIDDEFORD, ME.

The Christian Mirror contains an account of revival in Biddeford, written by a person in that town, from which we take the principal facts. At the approach of winter, a revival,-a thing

hich had not been seen in the parish for eighty years,-hegan to be a subject of interesting, and n the part of some, of confident expectation. In the month of December, the weekly female pray er-meeting was divided into six branches, for the better accommodation of every part of the par-ish. Their meetings were to be simultaneous, and weekly, as before. At the same time a weeky meeting was instituted, designed for inquirers if any there should be. One meeting, only, of this description had occured, when at a social visit, the Spirit of God descended with glorious power. We could feel an indescribable solemnity coming over our spirits, and a thrilling conviction that the place was sacred. Several young females present, all of whom were members of a Bible Class, were awakened instantly, and sig-nified their readiness to adopt a solemn resolution to endeavor, with all earnestness, to obtain salvation. All retired from the place, as orphans would retire from the closing grave of a parent. From that time it was felt, that God had come. Christians could say, humbly, yet joyfully, "Lothis is our God, we have waited for him, we will be glad and rejoice in him." him, we will be glad and rejoice in him." The usual name was now without hesitation giv-

en to the meeting for inquiry; and at the second meeting of this kind after the work began, 40 were present; at the third, 72. For one month the number of hopeful conversions averaged one each day, & not withstanding the sparseness of the population, meetings, though necessarily ient, were numerously attended. The whole number of hopeful conversions is between fifty and sixty. Of these, but a few are males; and by far the greater part of the whole are young. Most of these young females were members of a Bible Class, whose attention had been very particularly directed to some of the prominent docrines of the gospel.

STATE OF RELIGION IN BERKSHIRE CO. MS.

Berkshire Association includes 20 churchesonly one is vacant. Has enjoyed a very extenrevival of religion this year. By the middle of March almost every church was enjoying a eason of special quickening. In some places, for several weeks, little else was done than to attend to the concerns of the soul. The revival has been attended with an unusual spirit of pray-Christians have felt that God was their refuge and strength. They have been, in most plaunusually engaged. In visiting from house to house, some of them have devoted day after day, and week after week. The labor bestowed has been abundant: many have considered it a great privilege that they might be "co-workers logether with God." In many instances, this work of God has been perfectly overwhelming. Meetings have been held at all times of the day, nded by almost every variety of charac ters. God has remarkably preserved the union of the churches with one another, and with their pastors, and among their own members. tians have stayed up the hands of their pastors, by their prayers and labors. The revival has greatly extended an acquaintance among tians, and greatly increased the fellowship of the churches. The work has been most powerful in Lee,

Lenox, Pittsfield, Becket and Otis. In Becket, a sudden stop was put to the good work by a division of the public mind as to the mode and sub-jects of baptism. In no other place has there been any injury produced by sectarian influence. This one fact is mentioned merely by way of caution against a diversion of the public from the concerns of the soul by directing the attention, during a revival, to any subject not immediately connected with the great salvation.

The following is a statement of the supposed number of those who have indulged hopes of a saving change during this revival. The places are named in the order of the time in which the revivals commenced.

Sheffield, about 45; Stockbridge, South, 100; Great Barrington, 40; New Marlborough, North, 60; Tyringham, 60; Sandisfield, 70; Becket, including Baptists, 150: Pittsfield, 300: Lanesbor-28; Williamstown 30; Williams' College, 6; Richmond, 100; Lenox, 200; Lee, 250; Dalton, 40; West Stockbridge, 60; New Marlborough, South, 15; Otis, 150; Egremont, 15; Stockbridge, North, 40. Total, 1740.

N. Haven Intelligencer.

Revivals in Connecticut.-The General Asso ciation say, "Revivals of religion the past year have been multiplied. Throughout Litchfield North Association, "God has poured out his Spirit." In several of the congregations, the work has been great. Hundreds have found mercy. The churches have put on their beauti-Love, peace, joy in the Holy Ghost, mark their intercourse, and show forth the power of godliness.

In Litchfield South, many of the churches are

cheered with the returning presence of God, and the conversion of sinners to Christ. In Middlesex Association, seven churches have sed with special revivals. In Hartford North the Spirit has been shed copiously on eight of the churches; and more than four hundred have already been added to their number. churches have extensively shared in the blessing in Hartford South; four to considerable extent in Fairfield East; one eminently in Fairfield West; several in New Haven East; and in all the District Associations, more or less of the churches have rejoiced in the special work of the Holy Spirit. In many of them the work this time in its most interesting progress." [ib.

Ticonderoga, N. Y .- "For about a year past, there has been more than ordinary attenti Religion in this place. About the middle of May last, the attention seemed to increase very convictions and conversions were multiplied During the space of five weeks, forty precious souls were rejoicing in hope. The whole number that have indulged a hope, is fifty. good work is still going on. Opposition is great.

Virginia .- A writer in the Columbian Star, gives an account of a revival in Richmond, which tommenced in September last, or a little earlier. Of the result he says: "Since the commencement of the Revival, about 220 have been added to the First Baptist Church, one third of them coloured persons—To the Second Baptist Church 53 have been added, only three of whom are coloured— In the Methodist churches, we learn 175 have been received, and about 100 have been added to the two Presbyterian churches. Indeed we hazard the conjecture that the number of praying zealous white professors of religion las been ubled in this city within the last twelve months -He also gives an account of several other places. "About ten miles north of this city, a most precious revival has been for some time experinced, under the active labors of Elder [li He has baptized about 60 persons, the lagest part of them respectable white people; and among them one whole household, consisting of white Thirty to forty miles north of this, in Hanover and Caroline counties, there as been a most powerful revival, and we hear hat he-tween 2 and 300 have been baptized by Eler Barlow; and at Four-mile-Creek, ten mile below this city, about twenty have been recent bapti-

Norfolk, Va .- An intelligent gentlemn from Virginia, informs us that a powerful reival of religion is now prevailing in Norfolk anothe vicinity among Presbyterians, Episcopalias, Bap-tists and Methodists. It appears to hae commenced in Portsmouth, and has exteded to Norfolk, Williamsburgh, Suffolk, and osport. Many of the workmen in the Navy-Yarat Gosport have shared in its influence. - N. Y'Obs.

A BIBLE CLASS CONVERTED

The narrative of the state of religious the Presbytery of Hopewell, Geo. which waread in the late meeting of the General Assembly intains the following notice of a Bible Class in where there was an extensive revival of figion "Among those from the inhabitant of the village, may perhaps be mentioned one from

stance for the encouragement of Bible lasses. One of the ministers of Athens proposed the young ladies of the village to unite themses together into a Bible Class, and to meet or each Twelve, neither of whom werorofessors of religion, nor at that time serious, coented, upon the condition that nothing should isaid to them individually upon the subject of excimental religion. Upon this condition they st, and by the blessing of God upon the exercisef those meetings, they were in a few weeks feetly willing to listen to any thing which the reants

of Christ would say. They have every on it is believed passed from death unto life. have publicly united with the Presbyterian elements and are their statements. in that place, and as yet adorn their pr and two have united with other denomin

RECORDER & TELEGRAPH

BOSTON, JULY 20, 1827.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF MAINE The late meeting of this body at Hallor was the first held since its complete organi tion; and the returns concerning the state of churches, were less perfect than may be experi ed hereaster. We can give only an abridger of the account published in the Mirror.

York Conference, the first formed in the state or the country, has 20 churches, and 15 pastors 4 churches are destitute, and two are united ur der one pastor. The number of members about 600. The largest are Saco and Kenne bunkport, each having over 100. Some are ry small. Wells and Biddeford have had revals lately, and some other towns special ser ness. In Wells, nearly 100 have been anxion inquirers. Elliot, not connected with the ference, has a revival; and 50 or 60 have he

Cumberland Conference comprizes 29 church es, and about 2600 professors. The seco church in Portland has about 540; the church Minot and the 1st in North Yarmouth have e about 200. Several, however, are small and fe ble; and 10 are destitute. Four have settle pastors by the aid of this body. Westbree Portland, Harpswell and Poland, are blest revivals. The work commenced in Westbrook oon after a session of the County Confer New Gloucester, Gray, and 2d in N. Yarmon within a little more than a year, have been per liarly blest.

Lincoln Conference has 15 churches, and al 1000 members. The first in Bath has 160 other over 100. Of the churches, 6 have no tors. No revival is reported.

Kennebec Conference has 15 churches, about 1000 members. Of the churches, destitute, and 4 of them never had pastors. throp has about 180 members. Hallowell Vassalborough are next in size. No revival ported.

Hancock Conference has 8 churches whole number in the County is about 16, 8 or 9 pastors, and about 750 members. pect has enjoyed a precious season of rein

Washington County has no Conference. churches are 9; the largest, at West Mach having 135 members. Of the 9 churches, 7, destitute; those at West and East Machas of having pastors. Dennysville has had a season refreshing.

Penobscot Conference has 9 churches. 442 members, of whom 144 are in that at B gor. Four churches have no pastors. The s a revival at Brownville; and at Passadunk in the wilderness, 30 miles north of Bang where 80 souls indulge a hope. Prolable church will soon be formed there.

Somerset Conference has 14 churches, 427 members. Five of the churches Ho field, Norridgewock, Solon, Madison and Sim have settled ministers, who labor with them half or three fourths of the time. The others enjoy the occasional labors of these ministers. other missionaries more or less statedly. Se al of these are feeble and can do but little their teachers. Norridgewock and Solon b revivals. In the former place, 39 have m profession.

Oxford Conference, (including Otisfield, who also belongs to the Cumberland,) has 16 char es, 11 pastors, and about 700 members. Alt has an awakening. The church in Norway received 33 within the year, the fruits of an

Thus," says the report, " we have trace over the State of Maine .- We find 8 Confe ces, and one County without a Conference. hundred and twenty-five churches associate in these churches about 6500 members. Se ty-three only of these churches have settled tors, leaving 52 destitute. Besides these chi es thus united in Conference, there are some almost every county, nominally congregative that have not connected themselves with bodies. These probably amount to about : making the whole number in the state about hundred and fifty-five."

MAINE BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN EDIT

At the late meeting of this Society in Hallow ell, the sermon was delivered by Rev. Asa Cur-mings, Editor of the Christian Mirror. President ers for next year are, Rev. D. M. Mitchell & Prof. Newman; and the meeting is to be held if Gorham. Capt. Browne declining re-election astreasurer, Prof. Newman was elected. The Directors have acceded to the new regulation the Parent Society. The following paragray from their report, exhibits a summary of the erations of this Branch.

"Since the formation of this society in 18 young men have been assisted by it; of 7 have become preachers of the Gospel, ing one, who is a professor at College; 4 are in students in divinity; 2 are preceptors of Aco mies; 3 were removed by death, before they completed their education: 3 have relie the object, on account of ill health, one of wh however, has attached himself to a mission an the Tuscaroras; from one, very soon after was received on the list of beneficiaries, assi was withdrawn, on account of want of talents. from another for some improprieties of rendering doubtful his picty. Of the situa of one, who completed two or three years shis collegiate studies, the Directors are ignor Of those, now upon our list, 7 are mer College, and 2 are preparing for College."

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE.

Messes. Editors,-The importance of soun moral and religious instruction for the ngl training of our youth, is evidently taking a der er hold on public feeling. As an evidence of a the question has been not unfrequently asked with parental solicitude, Can I place my ing four of the most valuable years of his life the establishment of principles and character, at Cambridge College? This question, which has been often asked in the social circle, I would now ask publicly, hoping some of your able and judicious correspondents will furnish a satisfactor, answer. G. a.

Mr. ERE religi Lord Holi

Chu

refer Relig By for a

Socie are a tribu sent, bility tain : is un and t opera New their rer i Place was | infor

Weh arther; It is onve 27th to E. Gai whether

s real dedly

this b

rey upo ued in has ho

GRAPH

F MAINE. at Hallowell, the state of the

may be expect n abridgemen ed in the state nd 15 pastors; tre united unmembers is

and Kenne. Some are veave had revispecial serious been anxious with the conhave hope. es 29 church-The second the church i uth have each mall and fee have settle

N. Yarmouth ve been pecuhes, and about h has 160; no 6 have no pasurches, and urches, 9 are pastors. Win-

Westbrook

e blest with

in Westbrook y Conference.

o revival re-16, having ers. Prosence. The

fallowell and

urches, 7 are Tachias only urches, and that at Banstors. There

sadunkeag of Banger, ches. Bloomwith them one The other nine ministers, & edly. Sever-

Solon have s 16 churchmbers. Albany n Norway bas fruits of a revi-

have travelled nd 8 Conferenmference. One s associated, & ve settled pass these churchre are some in congregational, state about one

RICAN EDUCAciety in Hallow-Rev. Asa Cumirror. Preach-Mitchell and z is to be held it ning re-election elected. The w regulations of wing paragraph imary of the op-

ociety in 1818, Gospel, includllege; 4 are now eptors of Acade-before they had relinquished h, one of whom a mission among y soon after he ciaries, assistance ant of talents, and lies of conduct ree years since re members College."

and Telegrap EGE. taking a dee n evidence of it quently asked of his life for d character, at e, I would now ble and judisatisfactory

ANOTHER CORNER STONE LAID. On Tuesday last, at 9 A. M. was laid the corner stone of a new Orthodox Congregational Church, to be erected on the corner of Salem and Bennet Streets, at the north part of this ci-Rev. Mr. WISNER offered some introductory remarks. Col. Joseph Jenkins laid the stone, and made the deposits hereafter mentioned. Rev. Mr. Green prayed, and Rev. EDWARD BEECH-ER gave the Address. We expect a copy of this

performance for our next paper. The following is the inscription on the plate. "The Corner Stone of this edifice was laid with religious ceremonies, July 17, in the year of our Lord 1827, on which is erecting a Temple for the worship of JEHOVAH; FATHER, SON, AND HOLY GHOST.

Building Committee, John C. Proctor, Joseph Jenkins, Alfred Richardson, Daniel Safford, and L. P. Grosvenor; George E. Head, Secretary; Joseph Jenkins, Architect."

Copies of the following papers were also deposited: Subscription paper; Trust-deed of Hanover church, to which the subscription paper refers; Articles of Faith and Covenant, of the Orthodox Congregational churches in this city; Religious Newspapers of the past week ; Missionary Herald for July.

JEWS SOCIETY.

By the suspension of the plan at New-York, for an American Colony of Inquiring Jews, many societies which had become auxiliary to the Society for Meliorating the condition of the Jews, are at a loss what course to pursue. Their contributions are not needed by that Society at present, if they ever will be; and there is no other general Society in this country, for the benefit the house of Israel. In these circumstances. we take the liberty to say, on our own responsibility, that the Ladies' Society in Boston maintain a Missionary to the Jews in Palestine, who is under the direction of the American Boardand that they wish to enlarge the sphere of their operations. Can the different Jews Societies in New England do better, therefore, than to send their collections to this Society? The Treasurer is Miss Frances Erving, No. 17, Fayette Place, Boston. Their annual Report, which was published in the Recorder of June 1st, will inform our readers of their proceedings.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

We have received a circular concerning the affairs of this College, with a request that we would re-publish it. If his were practicable, we would cheerfully comply: for we certainly wish that the College at Washington may rise again and he a light to the world, and we think this document furnishes some ground for the confidence and the ex-ertions of its friends. We have hitherto published only bare facts, as they occurred, though often requested to go farther; for we would not take part in an unprofitable contest. The following is the substance of the Circular:

It is published by a Committee of the Baptist Genera tion, who held a session in Washington from June 27th to July 2d, consisting of Rev. R.B. Semple, L. Bolles, E. Galusha, W. T. Brantley; and by their particular puest, Rev. E. Ball, of Henrico, Va. Hon J. Thomp n, of Pa. was absent. The Committee agreed, that all their discussions would turn upon one question whether the sum of \$50,000, paid within two years from etime of the Convention, (spring of 1826,) would be suf-cient to relieve the College from the pressure of existing debt. This main question, however, collaterally involved three other questions. 1. Will every dollar of the \$50,res other questions. A. Will every dollar of the Sou, 10 when paid, be made to take effect upon the College cht? 2. Can public confidence in the future administra-on of the financial affairs of the College be established? . Is there a reasonable confidence that the exercises of the astitution will be resumed, and the designs of its found-its realized?

The committee, in reply to the first question, speak de dedly in the affirmative. That sum would be sufficient; nd" every cent of that amount, when obtained, will be thfully and prudently applied to the liquidation of the ebt." To secure this, they announce that they have seured one of their own number, Rev. Robert B. Semple, of ginia, to remove to Washington city; who "will be ap-ated President of the Board of Trustees, will have the nediate superintendence of all the pecuniary transacas of the institution, and will stand forth to the public e, as a central and responsible agent in the whole manage t of affairs. In making this arrangement, they have concurrence of the present Board of Trustees in Wash-

This arrangement will also furnish a proper answer to e 2d question. " All the receipts and disbursements will mader Mr. S.'s immediate supervision and control, in anection with a disinterented and prudent board of trusees." For the purpose of amending what is faulty, and tot for impeaching the motives of those concerned, the comstor impeaching the motives of those concerned, the com-ittee "lament to say, that the genius of improvident man-ement is but too evident. Engagements have been form-t, obligations contracted, and expensive plans instituted the no other characteristics than precipitation and im-reference, and with no other hope of fulfilment than the sere possibility of good will to the object." In reply to be 2d question they say, "the re-organization of the col-ge most speedily follow the healthful action of its finan-ticle engages." In the adection of constances. concerns," by the selection of gentlemen for a compe faculty; at what time, they cannot assert. They t, however, it will be approaching its accomplishment, he next regular return of the college session.

conclusion," they say, "it is most earnestly sub-to the honor, discretion, piety and benevolence of iole Baptist denomination, as a matter of duty and are in the fear of God, to take hold of this business, spose a speedy and effectual negative to the down-tollege, which they have once festered with their mage, and consecrated with their prayers." 'a College, which they have once touriers onage, and consecrated with their prayers."

RELIGIOUS CELEBRATIONS. JULY 4, 1827. [Continued.] on, Ms. Rev.Mr. Sprague. Collection, 980, 50. ord, Ms. Methodist.

N. Coagregational. Rev. Dr. Jenks, of Boston.
S. Baptist. Rev. Mr. Perry.
N. Baptist. Rev. Mr. Morgridge. Rev. Mr. Ashcraft Rev. Mr. Ashcraft.
Rev. Mr. Crosby.
Rev Dr. Chapin, of Waterville.
Meetings in two Societies.
Rev. Mr. Penny.
ts. Rev. R. T. Daniel. Hills, Conn. outh, N. H. on, Va. Baptists

PRAYER ANSWERED.

a lown in New Hampshire, where a Revinow enjoyed, a pious lady fest great solicifor the conversion of her husband, who was ed to be a Deist. She was constrained to auch for him, but for some time saw no ins of an answer being given to her suppli-One night she had such intense desires his blessing, that she could not retire, but led in secret prayer beside the bed of her and. In her earnestness, supposing him to ep, she cried aloud, "O God, have mermy poor husband." Her husband upon ose, and repeated the ery, "O God, have upon me, a miserable sinner." They conin prayer together some time; since which hopefully experienced religion, and is acengaged in promoting the revival.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published Weekly, by WILLIS & RAND, at the Office of the Boston Recorder-Price One Dollar a year in adv.

the Boston Recorder—Price One Dollar a year in adv.

Contents of No. 6.

Narrative. The Orphan.—Benevolence. The Blind
Boy. Little George, the Widow, and the Invalid.—The
Sabbath School. Happiness in Death. A Mother taught
to read by her Son.—The Nursery. Time to Pray. Children's Prayers Answered.—Youth's Companion. Filial
Duties.—Miscellany. Harbarity of Whale Fishing. An
Indian Commentary. The Weather. The Little Teacher. Thomas and his Chickens. Filial Tenderness.—Poetry. Epithalamium. The Graves of a Household. The
Little Heggar.—Variety. Disputes, Quarrels, Fightings,
False Label. Maxims.

Contents of No. 7.

Narrative. The happy Cottage Children. Mary Ann
Harris.—Religion. Prayer answered. Praying Children.

Moratity. The silver sixpence.—The Sabbath School.
Mr. Raikes and his old scholar.—The Nursery. What
a wise King asked of God.—Miscellany. The Tiger and
Aligator. The useful Disappointment.—Youth's
Companion. Filial Duties. Independence.—Poetry. Margaret and the two little Chairs.

Contents of No. 8.

panion. Filial Duties. Independence.—Poetry. Margaret and the two little Chairs.

CONTENTS OF No. 8.

Narrative. Are you happy when you are cross? The young Drunmer.—Religion. Early Piety. Singular Reminiscence.—Morality. Responsibility of Formales.

The Sabbath School. Recent Facts.—The Nursery. The Persecutor who became a Preacher.—Miscellany. An Affectionate Tigres.—Youth's Companion. Religious Celebration.—Poetry. Protection. Swiss Mother's Song.—Variety. Maxims.

Examples. A gentleman in a neighboring state, who has sent us 8 subscribers, procured one of them in this manner.

Seeing a lad out of employ, he offered to procure him the

Youth's Companion for a year, if he would hoe a field of

potatoes for him. He went sheerfully to work, and did the job well in a day and a half .- The little daughter of a Clergyman in the same state had a poultry yard, the profits of which furnished her pin money; but she valued it most as supplying her charity purse. At his suggestion, on the first appearance of the Companion, she made a sale and became a subscriber.—A Sabbath school teacher, in a town not far from Boston, has recommended the paper in his school, and

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Greece.- A part of a letter from Mr. Gridley was read at the Monthly Concert in Boston, da-ted Smyrna 18th of March, 1827, in which he speaks of the state of education among the Greeks. The number of their schools in Smyrna, so far as ne could ascertain, was 31; containing about 700 scholars, chiefly young men. The principal stu-dies persued, were reading, writing and arithmetic; and although the advantages were in many respects poor, numbers of the scholars contrived to gain a pretty thorough acquaintance with those branches. The books used, were chiefly in ancient Greek. Those in Modern Greek in ancient Greek. Those in Modern Greek were extremely scarce, and much sought after. The children in special were greatly delighted with them. Twenty applications for such books were received by Mr. G. in a single day from persons who could read well. One of them came half a day's journey for no other purpose. It was still true that the "Greek seek after wisdom." Every Greek village in the vicinity has it seeked. Every Greek village in the vicinity has its school, and Mr. G. was informed, that notwithstanding the calamities of war, schools were still kept in operation in every part of the Morea.-He mentions visiting seven sail of Greek vessels lying in the harbor. To each crew he gave about 20 Tracts, as a donation from Americans. They

were received with much apparent gratitude.

[N. V. Observer.

Indians in Canada.—Rev. T. Osgood writes from Canada, to a gentlemen in Rochester, N. V. dated lane. Y. dated June 28, "The Lord is doing great things for our Indians. Within one year a most astonishing alteration has been produced among several of the tribes. I have recently seen several hundreds of them convened for worship. At different places I have had opportunity to preach to them by means of an interpreter, and it is peculiarly gratifying to see with what solemnity and reverence they attend upon the preached Gospel.

The Bible Cause .- Rev. Mr. Merrill, of Sedgwick has undertaken an agency, with the hope of raising, at least, \$1000, to be denominated The South American Bible Fund. It is to be handed over to the Managers of the Am. Bible Society, and its value in Bibles is to be sent to South America, and the avails to be brought back to procure another supply, with the expectation that it will prove a living stream conveying the water of life without interruption, till it shall have pervaded every portion of the new states of America, Cuba, &c. Mr. M.'s success in this of America, Cuba, &c. Mr. M.'s success in this place, and on his way hither, has been consid-

rable.

Chr. Mirror.

Penobacot Conference.—Encouraging facts have been connected with the meetings of this conference. When it was stated at their first meeting, that one of the objects of the conference was to pray for the influences of the Holy Spirit upon impenitent sinners, the attention of one young lady was arrested, and she is now an active member of the church. The good effects of their second meeting resulted in the settlement of a gospel minister. At their last meeting in Gar-land, representation was made by one of the delegates of the church in Brownville of the exceedng low state of religion in that place, which removed until the revival in that place commenced. The number of hopeful conversions in this revival is upwards of 30.

Destitute Churches .- We learn by the N. H. Repository, that a collection of \$20, taken at the close of the first meeting of Piscataqua Conference, was bestowed on a feeble church with good effect. They had long been destitute of a tor, and were about parting with a preacher whom they had had for some time. This relief revived them, and a pastor is now settled with good prospects. The Conference has recommended that collections be taken in all the churches or congregations.

Barnstable County, Mass .- The first Baptist church in this county was formed in 1757 at Harwich; the 2nd in 1771, at Barnstable. the last 3 years, 6 others have been established, and the whole eight contain nearly six hundred

Edmeston, Olsego Co., N. Y .- The Baptist Register mentions a revival of religion in this place, which commenced in a school, taught by a student of the theological Seminary at Hamilton. The baptisms have been 53.

The Presbytery of Rochester, N. Y., held a cmi-annual meeting, June 26. Religion is generally in a more flourishing state than at the last stated meeting. Six of the churches have experienced a refreshing from the Divine presence, and in most of the other churches there are more hopeful appearances than usual.

Sabbath Schools .- The interest of the people of Maine in these institutions has of late received a large increace, if we may judge from the frequent orders on the Depository for books. They have been so numerous, that it has become essary to order a new remittance.-Chr. Mirror.

Monroe Sunday School Union, N. Y .- It is in contemplation by the managers of the Union, to appoint a number of visiting agents from the most experienced teachers, who shall visit all the schools in the country for the purpose of ascer-taining their circumstances, and aiding and en-couraging the friends of those institutions to benefit the rising generation.

Theological School, Cambridge.—The annual visitation of this school took place on Friday last. There were six dissertations by the Junior class, 9 by the Middle, and 5 by the Senior. That "on the conversion of Ram Mohun Roy, and its effect upon Christianity in India," and that "on the conversion between residue. the connection between enlightened views of Christianity, and lukewarmness in its cause," must have been worth hearing.

Episcopal Convention of Massachusetts .-Episcopal Convention of Massachusetts.—This body met in Boston, June 20. Sermon by Rev. T. Edson, of Lowell. Present, the bishop, 11 presbyters, 4 deacons, 27 lay delegates. Rev. B. C. Cutler was chosen Secretary; T. W. Phillips, Esq. Treas. By the parochical reports it appears, that there are in the state 1127 communicants, and 625 sabbath school members. A committee for the operose had executed begans. committee for the purpose had expended \$3000 on the repairs of Christ Church, Cambridge. A committee was elected to collect permanent funds for that church. Convention personnel funds for that church. Convention passed resolutions, approving the Church Sunday School Union, and appointing a committee to report measures of co-operation with that body.

Episcopal Convention of Vermont.—This body met at Bethel June 27. Present, 7 presbyters, 3 met at Bethel June 27. Present, 7 presbyters, 3 deacons and 7 lay delegates representing 7 parishes. Sermon by Rev. S. Nash. Rev. A. Bronson, President, Rev. J. Clap, Secretary. The annual meeting in future is to be held on the last Wednesday in May. Communicants 722, Sabbath School members 300. A committee was associated to consider the tee was appointed, to consider the expediency of withdrawing from the Eastern Diocese, and of electing a Bishop for the Diocese of Vermont

Episcopal Convention of Delevare.—This body met, June 9. Sermon by Rev D. Highee. In 7 churches there are 202 communicants, and 370 sabbath scholars. In this state there are 4 presbyters, 1 deacon, and 13 congregations.

Maternal Association at Utica, N. Y .- The Association commenced three years ago, and from the last report, it appears that among the children belonging to it more than twenty are hopefully pious. What mothers have done, mo-thers can do. Go ye, then, mothers in Israel, and do likewise .- [West. Rec.

The Rev. Mr. Yates, English Baptist Mission ary from Calcutta, has performed a tour in Vermont, giving public Addresses; and is now on a tour in the western part of New-York, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Bourne, Missionary from the Bay of Honduras.

DEDICATION.

On Wednesday last, the new House of Worship, erected in Federal Street, Boston, was dedicated. It is for the use of the Fourth Baptist Church, which has just been formed with great unanimity. The members are principally from the other Baptist churches; and are, we understand, about

the other Baptist churches; and are, we understand, about aixty in number.

The Introductory Prayer was offered by Rev. Joseph Grafton; Rev Mr. Jacobs read selections from the Scriptures; Rev. Mr. Grosvenor prayed; Sermon by Rev. D. Sharp, from Eccl. 5. 1, Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God; Prayer by Rev. Dr. Bolles; Recognition of the Church, and Address, by Rev. Mr. Knowles.

The Meeting House is a neat and spaceous edifice, built of brick. 74 feet wide and 86 long, including the poster.

of brick, 74 feet wide and 86 long, including the porch. It has a basement story, containing a large and very convenient Vestry, two rooms for candidates to prepare for baptism and three large cores. tism, and three large rooms for other purposes. There ar 117 Pews on the lower floor, and 24 in the gallery. A copula is erected, and a bell, weighing 1635 lbs. The house fisished in a neat and beautiful style, and situated in a cer tral part of the city. Expense upwards of \$5,000 dollars. This event is one of peculiar gratification to the Baptist Churches; and, we believe we may say, they have the good wishes and prayers of all who love our Lord Jeaus Christ in sincersty.

ORDINATIONS, &c.
In Hartford, Conn. July 11, Mr. BANNAS SEARS was ordained as pastor of the Haptist church. Sermon by Rev Daniel Sharp, of Boston, from Roy. i, 16.

On Thursday, June 7, the Rev. James Mc Ewen was ordained as Colleague Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Bridport, Vt.

At Mendon, N. Y. a new Presbyterian Church was edicated June 26. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Eddy, of Can

We understand that the New Church and Society in East Bridgewater have unanimously invited Mr. R. LANDFEAR to become their Pastor.

SECULAR SUMMARY. FOREIGN.

The Paris Liberal Paper, the Constitutionel, says Mr. Canning is the Prime Minister of Representative Europe The quantity of Hemp imported into England in 1826, 465,947 cwt. all but 8605 in British ships.

The British frigate Cambridge had arrived at Portsmouth from Lima and Rio Janeiro, with 160,000? sterling in dols. Letters from Paris, according to the Sun of the 7th, state hat information had been received from Madrid, that the Duke San Carlos had been appointed Ambassador to the Court of France, instead of being appointed Prime Minister of Spain. It is added, that such is the state of public feeling in Barcelona, that there is every reason to believe that the province will shortly be in a state of revolt.

From an article in the Paris Moniteur of June 4, it appears that the French government had serious grounds of complaint against the Dey of Algiers, and that a navai squadron had sailed from Toulon to obtain satisfaction. It is stated that French ships had been searched and pillaged by correcting and that in ordinate dependent of the property of the part of the property of the pro laged by corsairs, and that in an audience demanded by the Consul general and Charge d'Affaires, he was grossly insolted by the Dey.—The London papers contain intelli-gence from Calcutta to Jan. 30, and from Batavia to Feb. 3. pence from Calcutta to Jan. 30, and from Batavia to Feb. 3.
There appeared to be a perfectly good understanding between the Bengal and Burmese governments. The embassy to Ava had been cordially received. Affairs in Batavia continued in about the same state as for some time previous.

M. Onis, formerly minister of Spain to the United States, and ambassador of Naples under the Constitutional government, had died at Madrid.

The King of Bavaria has made a journey incognito to Rome under the title of Court of Augsburgh. It is said that the only object of his visit is to see the Pope.

The Queen of Wurtemburg, after an absence of 30 years, has returned to England. A large concourse cheered her enthusiastically on her arrival on her native shore.

Greece.—Letters from Corfu, given by a Journal of Rome announces that Ibrahim Pacha left Modon on the

Rome announces that Ihrahim Pacha left Modon on the 20th ult. to make an incursion upon some villages of the Morea, opposite the isle of Zante. The number of the inhabitants killed in two days is said to be two thousand. Egyptian armed vessels kept along the coast whist the troops chased the fugitives to the shore, where they were killed or made prisoners. Nevertheless some boats of the islands picked up a great number, who were conveyed to Zante, and from thence to Calmos.—Paris paper.

The Bayarian officers in the Greek service, have received further leave of absence from the Bayarian government for a year, with a continuance of their full pay. It is stated that a part of these officers are about to return from Greece.—Lieut Col. Heiagger, and several others however will remain. er will remain.

It is stated that Count Capo d'Ishia is appointed to the lead of the Greek Government, and that Gen. Church is appointed to the head of the army. If this is true, and hey accept their appointments, they can hardly fail to inroduce an entire reform into the administration of the government. ernment, and of the army. The Count is a Greek, and was born at Corfu. He entered when young into the service of the emperor of Russia, and under that government has filled many important offices.—Boston Das. Advertiser.

A letter from Rio Janerio, of May 22 says, There has been a great many of our merchant vessels involved in diffi-culties with the Brazilian government, but through the as-siduous exertions of Com. Biddle, they have all been clear-ed, and we have taken all the American seamen who re-quested protection, out of their service, some of whom were impressed.

Mr. Cooly, our Charge d'Affaires to Peru, was at the st accounts in Chili. He arrived at Valparaiso on the hth of April.

New Hampshire.—The Legislature during its session used 63 acts and 15 resolves. Among the former was one r the suppression of lotteries, and one for raising \$40,000 for the use of the State. A resolve passed appropriating \$1200 for the education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Hampton Beach.—A Hotel has been erceted on Bear's Head, near Hampton Beach, in New Hampshire, a situation similar, in many respects, to that of the Hotel at Nahant. The Hampton beach is an agreeable place of resort. On the 4th of July nearly three hundred persons were provided with a sumptions dinner at the hotel.

Florida.—At the late election of a Delegate in Congress for Florida, there were 1603 votes for Mr. White the late Delegate, and 730 for Colonel Gadsden. The whole number of votes was 2353, which was an increase of 789 votes since the election of 1825, indicating a corresponding increase of population.

Farmington Canal.—According to the report of the treasurer of this canal, submitted to the Stockholders at their annual meeting on the 2d inst. the sum expended is \$342,017, and the funds unexpended, consisting of installments not yet paid and eash in the hands of the treasurer amount to \$107,342. Thirty miles of the canal were finished, and fourteen miles nearly finished, and on the remaining thirteen miles half the excavation and embankments were completed.

His Excellency Gov. Lincoln has corresponded with the Excellency Gov. Lincoln has corresponded from the H.

ments were completed.

His Excellency Gov. Lincoln has corresponded with the Secretary of War on the subject of assistance from the U. S. Officers in the survey of a route for a Rail Road. The assistance would have been readily afforded, if the appropriation and time would have permitted.

One Bobbinet Factory has been discontinued at Ipswich One Bobbinet Factory has been discontinued at Ipswich, The British having improved so much in the machinery, as to be able to manufacture with greater repidity, and to undersell the American in our market, though the domestic article is the best. The factory discontinued, employed 300 young ladies in Lace Work. A new Net Factory is, however, about to be established at Ipswich—The Newport School purchases its Bobbinet.

The Experimental Company of the Palladium.

port School purchases its Bobbinet. Pattadium.

The Fissays of Philanthropos on Peace and War.—A
neat little volume of 180 pages, bearing the above title, has
recently been published by Mr. John T. Burnham of Exeter. The Essays are written in a plain and easy style, and
expose in a concise but forcible manner, the ostensible and
real causes of war. They appeared first in the Portland Mirror, and are worthy of being generally read and studied.

Colonization Society.—The Secretary Ch.

Colonization Society.—The Secretary of the American Colonization Society has given notice that the Managers are making arrangements to fit out one or two expeditions for the Colony of Liberia, so soon as funds shall be received adequate to the accomplishment of this object. The applicants for removal are numerous, the season most favora ble for their departure is near, and the co-operation of the several Auxiliary Societies, and of all friendly to the Institution, is now expressly invited in obtaining the mean

tution, is now excuestly invited in obtaining the means necessary to effect this important purpose. Commencation by the Africans.—On the 5th the various societies, viz: Mutual Relief, Wilberforce, Clarkson, Union Brooklyn, &c. and a large body of coloured people from Brooklyn, and other towns in this state, to the number of between 3 and 4000, formed a line in Hudson-square, an marched through the principal streets, and directed by a marshal on tive banners, with music, and directed by a marshal on horseback, to Zion Church; where an oration was delivered by Mr. John Mitchell. The church was decorated with banners. The audience were remarkably well dressed, and conducted themselves in the procession with great propriate.

N. Y. Dai. Adv.

manners. The audience were remarkably well dressed, and conducted themselves in the procession with great propriety.

The day was also observed at Albany and New Haven. In Albany, Rev. N. Paul, pastor of the African congregation, delivered an oration.

Atheneum Exhibition.—This fashionable resort was closed on the 10th inst. after baying remained open two months. We understand that upwards of tredee thousand persons have visited it during that time. There are to be several succeeding exhibitions in the same Hall, which is spacious and convenient. The next eshibition is to be the Panorama of Verseilles, afterwards the Panorama of Athens.

Beef.—We are told that about 340 beeves from N. York and Ohio have been sold at Brighton within a few weeks. A few years since, about half the cattle fattened in the vicinity of Connecticut river were congumed in New York; now our feeders have to contend in our markets with graziers from the Genessee, the Ohio, and lake Erie, and no hullocks are purchased here for the New York market.

The Steam-boat Independence, Wiswall, on Tuesday last performed the voyage from New York to Albany in twelve hours and fifteen minutes with 265 passengers, of the late Rev. E. Manuel S. Bartow.

BEATHS

[Hamp. Gazette.]
The Steam-boat Independence, Wiswall, on Tuesday last performed the voyage from New York to Albany in twelve hours and fifteen minutes with 265 passengers, of whom more than a hundred were ladies. The number taken on board for part of the distance was 340.

elling, or other preparations.

"Washington Theatre."—Mr. Burroughs, the Manager of this Theatre in Boston, in announcing his "farewell benefit for July 13," informs the public, that "he brought the present company [of performers] here with a view of establishing a Summer Theatre;" but "regrets to add, that his attempt has failed, and he is a considerable loser by the

Lottery business in New-York .- The selling of lottery Lottery business in New-York.—The selling of lottery tickets is completely cut up in the city. When the new law went into operation, about 20 licenses were taken out, producing a sum to the charitable institutions of about \$7500. Since, however, the business has been so dull, that several have shut shop, pulled down their signs, and betaken themselves to other occupations. Some of the most ancient of lottery venders sell two or three tickets a week, and some as many as half a dozen. Before next spring, the whole lot of lottery dealers will be reduced to a handful.

Advocate.

ful.

Lightning.—A Rochester N. Y. paper of the 4th says, Our village was visited on Manday evening, with a fine refreshing shower, accompanied by unusually vivid lightning, and two startling peals of thunder. One of the flashes electrified the whole village, and struck the Presbyterian church and Mr. Carpenter's saw mill, the former of which was protected by its rod, and the latter was slightly injured. Two persons were brought to the floor, and many others sensibly affected by the violence of the shock. The house of Caleb Herrington, Eso. of Perrington, was struck. ers sensiny anected by the violence of the shock. I he house of Caleb Herrington, Eag. of Perrington, was struck, and about half of it shivered to pieces. An ox belonging to Mr. Fassett, of Penfield, was killed, while lying at the foot of an elm tree, which attracted the fluid.

Stage Accident.—As a stage coach was passing the Passic river, near the Hanover church, New-Jersey, the bridge suddenly gave way, and plunged the carriage and wheel horses into the river, where the water was 10 or 12 feet deep. The stage fell 9 or 10 feet before it struck the water. There were 16 passengers and the driver, who all escaped safe, excepting a few slight brusses.

Another Steam Boat burnt.—A Mobile paper of Jun 18, says, the Steam boat Fort Adams, at Gunnison's Mil was destroyed by fire on Friday night fast.—The boat wa laid up for the season, and there can be no doubt that there was by the hand of an incendiary. It is only a feweeks since we recorded the destruction of the steam boat Charles and the season was the mouth of Three mile. Com-

Elizabeth, laid up near the mouth of Three mile Creek, which was also the work of design. In both cases the perpetrators have thus far gone without detection.

Two young women, daughters of Mr. Stafford, of Alachuahender, Florida, were recently burned to death by the explosion of a cask of whiskey, from which they were draw-ing—the fire was communicated from the candle. Philadel. Paper.

Hail Storm.—The town of Orange, Conn. adjoining New-Haven, was visited by a very severe hail storm, on the 5th inst. The hail fell to the depth of two inches, and cut down the grain and fruits.

Fire .- A fire broke out in the Globe tavern, Augusta on the 2d inst. and consumed about 20 buildings, be Accidents on the 4th of July .- At Buffalo, N. Y.

Accidents on the 4th of July.—At Buffalo, N. Y. two young men with families were severely injured when loading a fieldpiece. The haad of one was blown to a considerable distance; the other had an arm so mangled as to require amputation.—At Wilmington, Del. two young men were dreadfully torn and bruised in the same way. One of them had a large wound made in his forehead, one side of this face taken off, and a part of his breast torn away. The other, Mr. Hyatt, had his right hand literally torn to pieces, (and has since undergone amputation of the arm,) besides other wounds—for the former, there is very little hope of recovery; the latter may be restored.—At Somerville, N. Y. a young mas was severely injured. His left hope of recovery; the latter may be restored.—At Somerville, N. Y. a young man was severely injured. His left arm has been amputated, and fears are entertained for his life.—Andrew Patrick, of Roxbury, Mass. was so wounded by another's blunder at a gun, at Wilmington, N. C. that his life is despaired of.—At Middlebury, Vt. a party of young men went from the village on a hunting excursion. On their return, they stopped at the House of Mr. Piper; where the accidental discharge of a musket severely wounded a daughter of Mr. P. About 30 shot penetrated her face, neck & breast.

**Culpration of Indexendence.—We were informed a few

Celebration of Independence.—We were informed a few days since, by a respectable physician of our acquaintance, that he had the eare of three young men in this city, who were sick with a bilious fever, in consequence of excessive drinking, at the late celebration of our national freedom.

The fever was of a confirmed and obstinate character, and the sufferers would probably be unable to attend to their business for a month or six weeks.—Philunthropist.

business for a month or six weeks.—Philanthropist.

Licencet in Nan Hampshire.—By a law passed at the last session of New Hampshire legislature, some good provisions have been made against intemperance. "No person can now sell spirituous liquors, to be drank on their premises, without being duly licensed by the selectmen of the several towns in which they reside, and the selectmen are authorized to license only such as in their opinion are of good moral character, and who will not aluse the privilege thus granted to them. The fee for a yearly license is Ticenty Dollars.

Therety Dollars.

Desha.—The Kentucky Republican says, we understand that Governor Desha has pardoned his son Isaac. The power to grant pardons before conviction, though questionable, has been repeatedly asserted and exercised by former Governors of Kentucky, and perhaps other states. The whole of the late term of Harrison Circuit Court was devoted to this case. Nine jurors only were obtained on the last day,—the prisoner having exercised to the extent of the law, the privilege of peremptory challenge. The judge refused to renew the recognizances of the sureties or again liberate the prisoner on bail, in consequence we presume of the state of his health not now requiring such indulgence. The Governor being present when the Judge remanded his son issae to jail, addressed the people in a speech of considerable length, and concluded by reversing the order of the Court and setting his son at liberty. We are not informed of any form observed by his Excellency, except the speech; in which it is said, he treated the Court with great indignity.

Capital Trial.-The trial of James Shurtleff, for the

Capital Trial.—The trial of James Shurtleff, for the murder of his wife in July last, came on last week at Plymouth before the Supreme Judicial Court. The verdict of the jury was not Guilly by reason of insanity.

Trials in New-York.—In the cases which have long been on trial at New-York, for conspiracy to defraud certain monied institutions, Jacob Barker, and Mr. Vermilyes have been brought in guilty, and Mr. Davis acquitted without hesitation.

Intended Murder.

Intended Murder.

A Duel took place at Pawtucket, (R. I.) June 12, between a French gentleman of high respectability, who acts in an official capacity under the French government, and a Polonese, formerly a General in the French army during the revolution—the names of the persons we cannot learn. It seems they went with their seconds and surgeons from Boston to Pawtucket on Tuesday evening, selected their ground on the new Turnpike, a short distance from the village, met at four o'clock in the morning, and at the first fire, the Frenchman was shot through the fleshy part of both thighs.

The National Journal and the first fire in the property of the part of the property of the

both thighs.

The National Journal proves by extracts from the muster rolls of several U. S. Companies, that Gregory, who recently published in Boston, an account of his 15 years captivity and sufferings among the Indians, is an impostor. He deserted from Fort Washington on the Potomac, on the 7th of December, 1816.

MARRIAGES.

whom more than a hundred were ladies. The number taken on board for part of the distance was 340.

We are happy to announce the arrival of another Tea Ship at this port—and trust that a fair share of the China Trade is again returning to us; but Govt. should, as soon as possible, commence the reduction of the enormous duty on Teas—and proceed with the reduction as fast as is consistent with justice to the holders—or have the reductions retrespective. Paid-adism.

Horse-racing put down in Pennsylvania.—At Bristol in that State, preparations were recently made for a horse-race, when a distinguished citizen and magistrate appeared among the sportsmen, and declared his determination to enforce the existing laws of the land against it. This had the desired effect. The sport was stopped, and the special tors retired, generally convinced, on reflection, that the restraint was a salutary one. This race was to have been on Monday, and multitudes had occupied the Sabbath in travelling, or other preparations.

By Hardington Theories with the distance was 340.

In this city, Mr. Thomas Wightman, 68; Mr. John Britannie, Alig, Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr. John Dick, 22; Mr. Rufus Gridley, 40; Mrs. William Bangs, 32; Mrs. Cynthia Caten, 46; Mr. Frederick Davis, 34; widow Amey Bright. 79; Mrs. Ann with the same of Mr. Thomas R. taylor, formerly of Boston—In Dorchester, Mr. John Elay John Dick, 22; Mr. Rufus John Dick, 22; Mr. Rufus Gridley, 40; Mrs. William Bangs, 32; Mrs. Cynthia Caten, 46; Mr. William Bangs, 32; Mrs. Cynth

Drowned, in Medford river, while bathing, Edward Floyd, aged 13, son of Mr. James F.

Floyd, aged 13, son of Mr. James F.

In Petersham, Mass. Mrs. Lydia, wife of Mr. Israel Houghton. The circumstances were singular. Mr. H. had returned from meeting; went to the closet for refreshment, and while eating became choaked. After recovering, he turned to his wife, and said, If this violent cough had continued one moment longer, you would have been a widow! Then, said she, we should have both gone together, and immediately expired.—[Montpetier Pat.

In Whitesborough, N. Y. Mrs. Hepzibah, wife of Mr. loseph Wheeler, 40; daughter of Dea. Abijah Wilder, of Lene.—In Keene, Capt. James Phillips, 48; Miss Mary Villard, 22.

In Hancock Co., Georgia, Rev. GIDEON HAGOOD, In Hancock Co., Georgia, Rev. Giblox Hagody, his 51st year.
In New-Orleans, June 3d, Capt. David Thornton, of he brig South Carolina, aged 39, a native of Virginia, such regretted by his numerous friends, and respected to his enterprize and manly character.

In Clark Co. Ky. Dillard Colling Daniel, Esq. 24, a grad-In Clark Co. Ky. Dillard Collins Daniel, Esq. 24, a grad-ate of Transylvania University. The Western Lummary nys, that about 3 years prior to his death he became a De-it, till a few months past; after which he became thought-hl, read the Bible, found a Savieur and died in hope. On is death bed he told his friends, that he had been influ-nced by Pres. Holiey during his course in the University, kmented his having imbibed his religious principles, and recoursed them.

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, No.79 Washington

Areet, Hoston.
Glassii Philologia Sacra. Leipsie 1713. See Horne's Introduction, vol. 2. fo. 715.
Gregorii Nazianzeni (Greek and Lutin.)

Erasmus de Conscribendis Epist. Norinbe Novum Testam. Graece et Latine. Lips. German Test, with Plates. Regent C.

German Test, with Plates. Regent C.
Hebrew Bible, a Reineccio et Knappe. Halle.
Biblia Sacra, a Beza. Hanov.
Vitringæ Commentarii in Jesainm. 2 vols. Bassel. Secscrue's Introduction. Latin edition of a great and admird Commentator. London, 4 guineas.
Athanasii Opera Gr. et Lat. 2 vols. Colon. £3 3 Lond.
Drossi Judacies ama 1619 de Secti.
Le Vieux Testament pa. D. Martin. a good edition.
German Testaments. Van Ess. Sulzb.
Vetus Test ex Septuaginta Breitinger. 4 vols. in 3 Tigari.

Vetus Test ex Septuaginta Breitinger. 4 vols. in 3 Tiguri. Biblia Sacra Vulgata. Venet. Puffendorí de Jure Naturae et Graeca. 2 vols. Frankft.

The Prophets, by M. Luther; (original edition, Hansuft.) Wittenberg. (Valuable.)
The Famous Mayence (Mentz) Bible with plates. Frankft. Valuable.) in German.

Corpus Juris Civilis. Plantin. L. Batav.

Corpus Juris Civilis complete, in 9 vols. (Very rare)

lantin. Antwerp. Pfeitferi Critica Sacra. Dresden.

THE second term of this Academy will commence, under the continued instruction of Mr. Leavenworth, on the first Thursday of August ensuing. From the unexpected tiberality of public patronage, which this institution has already received, the Committee of Agency feel obligated to intimate to the public their intention of procuring such additional assistance as will correspond with the necessary of patronage. with the increase of paironage.

Per Order,

Boxford Mass. July 16, 1827.

Zw

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.

GEORGE ODIORNE gives notice that he has admitted on, JAMES C. ODIORNE, as a partner with him in busiand that their concerns will be transacted under the of GEORGE ODIORNE & SON. July 18th.

A YOUNG gentlemen who has had advantages of the best Academical, University and Professional education, and of acquiring foreign languages in Europe, wishes to obtain a situation which would be permanent, as Professor Tutor in a College, or Instructor in an Academy, or School. Any propositions, present or prospective, addressed to A. B. care of Rev. Dr. Jenks, Boston, Mass, will receive interesting attention.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph MY MOTHER. Ere yet a sigh had found me out,

A little bosom-sleeper, Who fondly gazed and smiled on me? It was, it was my Mother. And when I first began to lisp, And o'er the carpet totter, Who quickly flew to my relief At the shout of Mother?

When roamings wild allured me far, And sports delighting ever, Who waits her boy with anxious care? It was, it was my Mother.

Around with youthful wilds beset, Ife'er I chance to wander, Whose tears bedew the lovely cheek ? They are the tears of Mother.

And when in virtue's way I tread, And fly me far from error, Who weeps o'er me in sympathy? It is, it is my Mother. And now, while hopes around her boy On fairy pinions hover,

Most tenderly who thinks of me? Surely, it is my Mother.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Russia and France returning to Reason.-We are credibly informed that the Emperor of Rus sia has given permission for the re-establishment of the Bible Society, and that his Imperial Maj-

of the Bible Society, and that his imperial Majesty liberally patronizes the institutions which anjoyed the favor of his late brother.

It gives us great pleasure to state, that the strong expressions of public feeling in France, relative to the projected law of the press, have induced the French Government to withdraw that most obnoxious and impolitic statute.

Lendon Bartist Mag.

[London Baptist Mag Bigotry in Sardinia.—The King of Sardinia has issued an ordinance, decreeing that if any of his Catholic Piedmontese subjects die without receiving the sacrament, they shall be buried at night, and in unconsecrated ground; and that Protestants shall be interred without any public ceremony, not more than twelve persons of the same religion being allowed to be present.

W. Y. Observer.

Wesleyan Missionary Society, London.—The collections at the late anniversary meeting amounted to 1.1300 sterling, 1.150 more than the

Floating Chapel .-- The government frigate Tees, has been dismasted, and fitted up as a place fees, has been dismasted, and then up as a place of worship for the seamen of the port of London. The been loaned by the government for the putsose. It is calculated to hold 800 persons. The ost of the fitting up was about 1.800, of which 300 remains unliquidated.

Wester, Theological Seminary .- The Board of Directon, appointed in May by the General Assembly, met at Pittsburgh June 19th, and organized. Rev. Dr. Herron was chosen President; Rev. Flisha P. Swift, Secretary. A building committee was appointed, to take possession of the land given in Alleghany town, and make arrangements for building. Also, a committee to examine the plan of the Theological Seminary at Princeton-inquire what alterations are nec esary to be made in the said plan to suit the lo-cal circumstances of the Western Theological beervation kept him cal circumstances of the western I neological some hope of reformation; but when he call some seminary, and report on the same at the next stationary, and report on the same at the next stationary, and report on the same at the next stationary, and seminary, and seminary and bottle, he has committed himself to mound to solicit donations to the funds in different and bottle, he has committed himself to mound to solicit donations and a committee, to inquire for a suitable permanent agent for the same purpose. The Pittsburgh Recorder says, that

Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia. This institution is about to be permanently es-tablished in the vicinity of Alexandria, and its sphere of usefulness greatly enlarged. The Trustees have lately purchased a beautiful site containing about sixty acres, two and an half miles N. W. from Alexandria, and intendimmediately to add to the buildings on it, which are already considerable, a spacious edifice for the accommodation of students. They expect to fin ish and occupy it by the first of November next Professors Keith and Leppets, it is understoo will reside on the spot, and devote their whole time and talents to the school, and the Res William Jackson, who fills the chair of Pastors Theology, will give attendance there, so far a his pastoral duties of Rector of St. Paul's Church Alexandria, will allow.

The Trustees also contemplate the establishment of an Academy, on a liberal plan, to be un-der the direction and management of the Profes-sors of the Seminary, where those young mewho are designed for the Seminary will be taugh re, and such other branches a will fit them for entering it; and where boys may be prepared for entering college.—N. Y. Obs.

Episcopal Missions .- The Directors of the Episcopal Missionary Society have voted to supend all proceedings in relation to the Green Bay mission, until their next meeting. The funds of the Society were inadequate to the plars adopted. The Executive Committee are directed to devise a plan for the permanent location & establishment of a mission among the Aborigines

Missionary Society of Connecticut.—The contribution to this Society, in the Congregation of the Centre Church, Hartford, on the 1st instanounted to more than \$150. In the collection was a fifth dollar bill. was a Fifty dollar bill.

The Rhode Island Baptist State Convention met in Providence, June 21. Rev. S. Gano, President for the ensuing year, Rev. J. N. Seaman, Secretary. A sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Welsh, from Matt. xxiv. 14. The ob ject of the Convention is, to promote the general interests of religion; their charitable collections are principally for the support of domestic and foreign missions. The amount received the last year was \$437 24, exclusive of a former balance on hand; of which full sum \$300 has been paid into the treasury of the Baptist General Convention of the United States.

Spirit of Missions .- A " Society for Missiona ry Inquiry" has recently been organized in Brown University, consisting of the religious students. Such societies exist in the Seminary at Andover, and generally, we believe, in the colleges of New England.

Call for specific Donations.—The funds of the Home Missionary Society are devoted to the support of living teachers; while their missionaries have great opportunities for distributing bibles and tracts; and there are loud calls for them at the south and west. The Bible Society makes its grants principally, if not wholly, through its auxiliaries; and the Tract Society is engrossed by the business of printing tracts and supplying numerous depositories. The Executive plying numerous depositories. The Executive Committee of the Home Missionary Society give notice, therefore, that donations for the specific object of furnishing their missionaries with bibles and tracts, are much needed and would be gratefully acknowledged.

Oneida Presbytery.—An interesting meeting of the Oneida Presbytery was held in Bridgewaer the past week. Great manimity prevailed. of the Oneida Presbytery was an innity prevailed. ter the past week. Great manimity prevailed. We are happy to learn, that the Presbytery made arrangements for forming a County Missionary Society, to aid the funds of the American Board; and that measures were recommended for the suppression of intemperance.

Western Recorder.

A Conference of churches has been formed in

Greene Co. N. Y.
Mr. Utrie Maynard, agent for Tompkins county, has just closed his labors, and presented a report of his services. The result of this agency supplies us with another strong argument. The ber of schools in Tompkins county has been increased from thirteen to forty, and of scholars from six hundred to twenty four hundred. Mr. M. was engaged two months.—[Western S. S Vis.

The Founder of Sunday Schools.—We have just received an English copy of the life of this venerable man, and have perused it with no com-mon interest. An edition may be soon expected.

Liberality .- One member of Cedar Street Church, New-York, has become responsible for the support of two missionaries of the Home Missionary Society; and another, for the aid of two feeble societies under their care. The chiltren of a Sabbath School, also, have undertaken to raise \$50, for a feeble congregation that is struggling to maintain the ordinances of the

The venerable Eliakim Reed, a name often seen in the annals of benevolence—has recently presented to the Trustees of Greenville Academy, valuable library, for the use of that flourishing institution.

Charitable Donations.—The Treasurer of the Nome Missionary Society acknowledges the re-ceipt of 8998, from May 25 to June 25.—During the month of May, the Treasurer of the Amercan Bible Society received for Donations \$3,009 5; to pay debt on Society's house, \$230; in nt for Bibles, &c. \$4,302; total, \$7,541 36. The Treasurer of the American Board receivd \$11,918 81, from May 20 to June 20; of which 5.450,47 came from Auxiliary Societies.

At Norfolk, Va. June 20, was laid the corner tone of a new church, called Christ Church, in lace of one which had been lost by fire. An Address was delivered by the Rev. H. W. Du-

A room has been procured in Kingston, U. C. or a General Depostiory of several Charitable Sopeties, and for a reading room.

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

SIGNS OF INTEMPERANCE.

stracts from Dr. Beecher's Sermons on Intemper 4. Another sign of intemperance may be found the desire of concealment. When a man finds in the desire of concealment. When a man into imself disposed to drink oftener, and more than it is willing to do before his family and the forld, and begins to drink slily and in secret laces, he betrays a consciousness that he is dissed to drink more than to others will appear afe and proper, and what he suspects others mas Ale and proper, and what he suspects others may hink, he ought to suppose they have couse to hink, and reform instantly. For now he has arrived at a period in the history of intemper-ince, where, if he does not stop, he will hasten in to ruin with accelerated movement. So long is the eye of friendship and a regard to public observation kept him within limits, there was

5. When a man allows himself to drink alconsiderable funds have been offered in one of the eastern cities, to aid in the endowment of can bear without awakening in others the susthis institution. Success attend it. picion of inebriation, he will deceive himself, and no one beside. For abused nature herself will publish the excess in the bloated countenance, and flushed visage, and tainted breath, and in flamed eye; and were all these banners of in-temperance struck, the man with his own tongue will reveal his shame. At first there will be something strange in his appearance or conduct, to awaken observation, and induce scrutiny, un-til at length, with all his carefulness, in some unguarded moment he will take more than he can bear. And now the secret is out, and these unaccountable things are explained; these exposures will become more frequent, the unhappy man still dreaming that though he erred a little, he took such good care to conceal it, that no one knew it but himself. He will even talk when his tongue is palsied, to ward off suspicion, and thrust himself into company to show that he is not drunk.

Those persons who find themselves for some cause always irritated when efforts are made to suppress intemperance, and moved by some instinctive impulse to make opposition ought to examine instantly whether the love of

ardent spirits is not the cause of it. An aged country merchant, of an acute mind and sterling reputation, once said to me, "I an attempt made to suppress intemperance, which was not opposed by some persons from whom I should not have expected opposi-tion; and I never failed to find, first or last, that persons were themselves implicated in n." Temperate men seldom if ever oppose the reformation of intemperance.

From the Christian Mirror.
MILK AND HONEY FOR RUM.

MR. EDITOR, - Desiring to contribute in sor small degree at least towards promoting the gress and increasing momentum is destined to owing facts, which should you think deserving of notice you will please to insert in your pa per—especially as the object of your paper is to promote the best interests of man—and has already done much to discourage the devil by pub lishing to the world the triumphs of grace over sin, and of Christ over satan. The object to which the Mirror is devoted is a benevolent object and must be premoted. The cause in which you are engaged is a holy cause, the cause of saints and angels,—the cause of Christ and of God, and will prevail. For this reason I could wish that your valuable paper were read by evin Maine, who are not already plied with a similar one,—that all might know how much God is doing in these latter days by the instrumentality of men accompanied with the aid of the Holy Spirit, to break the power of sin and liberate its miserable slaves of our ruined, our unhappy race. But to return to the cause of temperance.

I once knew a man who had acquired such a relish for strong drink, (acquired it, I say, because it would be impious to imagine that God ever gave to a man a drunken constitution,) that by its indulgence he became so reduced as to be obliged to sell his cow and a hive of bees to pay up his rum bill!—And alas! so long as there are found those who are willing to deal out this natural this resultant. ural, this moral poison to their fellow men,-there will be thousands found, who will not hesitate to will be thousands found, who will not nestrate to part with the dearest comforts of life to gratify their quenchless thirst for strong drink. Yes, a man will sell his milk and his honey for Rum. But what is more dreadful still, you know, my

Christian brethren, (for as I am permitted to speak, it is to you I make the appeal,) that the drunkard will spend his eternity in hell; and will you, can you by continuing in the traffic of ardent spirits, and selling to all indiscriminately, and in any quantities they may desire, facilitate his fearful progress to this melancholy abode, to this abyss of wo?

Misaricordia.

From the Hingham Gazette.

SUNDRY CHALKS.

Having had occasion at different times to examine the books of several traders in this and other towns, I was at first struck with the frequent recurrence of the charge of "Sundry Chalks," in the accounts of many of their customers. This was a new commodity to me, never having met was a new commodity to me, never having met with it in Mons. Degrand's Report of Merchandize and Politics.—On inquiry, I found that this charge meant nothing more nor less than sundry glasses of Rum, drank at sundry times and chalked upon the door or wall, under the initials of the drinkthe door or wall, under the initials of the drinker's name, until they amounted to a respectable
sum, when they were transferred to the day
book, under the equivocal, but less offensive appellation of 'Sundry Chalks.' There are not a
few persons, I fear, who pay more for these
'chalks' in the course of a year than they do for
bread to carry into their families—and will continue to so long as they can be obtained with so
much facility.

Cassio.

much facility.

Promotion of Temperance.—It gives us pleasure to learn that in April last, a Society comprising about twenty individuals, was formed at that thrifty establishment, the individuals, was formed at that thrifty establishment, the Whitney-Ville Armory, two miles from this city, when a resolution was adopted to abstain entirely from an ordinary use of spirituous liquores, to be taken only as a medicine in case of sickness. This measure has been, and is, strictly and beneficially acted upon, in the armory, employing about fifty Meclanics. Much credit is due to the directors and workyten of the establishment, for an example so salutary and deserving of stiention.

N. Haven Pa.

Temperance .- The Convention of Baptist Churches in

Temperaice.—The Convention of Baptist Churches in Ohio have unanimously resolved to relinquish the use of ardeat spirits, except when prescribed in case of sickness, by a physician.

A correspondent of the Philanthropist says, that amongst the hundred and fifty engaged in the same business with him, there is not one fourth the spirit used there was formerly. He employs fifteen or twenty men, two of whom have been intemperate, but have been persuaded to relinquish liquor entirely.

Course of Temperance.—A correspondent of the Chris-

quish liquor entirely.

Cause of Temperance.—A correspondent of the Christian Mirror has successfully applied the principle of entire abstinence from spirits, to the raising of three buildings in his vicinity. He never witnessed greater order on such occasions, or more general satisfaction. Help was not wanting, nor were his buildings torn down, according to the predictions of some.

casions, or more general satisfaction. Help was not wanting, nor were his buildings torn down, according to the predictions of some.

Intemperance.—A man who calls himself a moderate drinker, if he drink two glasses every day, will spend thirty six cents a week, exclusive of the Sabbath. This will amount in one year to eighteen dollars and seventy-two cents,—in 10 years, with interest, to over two hundred dollars, and in forty, with compound interest, to over three thousand dollars. A man beginning at the age of twenty, will be able to work forty years, and many are obliged to work longer. In addition to this, we may safely calculate that a man who is temperate can afford to lay up, in consideration of the advantages he will gain in health & strength as much as a moderate drinker would spend. In this case, a laboring man would be possessed, at the age of sixty, of a fortune of six thousand dollars, as the fruits of temperance. Besides, a man who is strictly temperate and industrious, will find a thousand opportunities of advancing his pecuniary interests, of which his improvident neighbor is deprived.

Fourth of July Toasts, may the Salem Gazette, "ought never to be published, for they are generally flat, often false in fact, barbarous in taste, ferocious in sontiment, and disgraceful to a people that boasts of the march of mind." This language is severe, but pretty just. Not one man in fifty possesses the peculiar talent necessary to manufacture a good toast. To say, "the President of the United States," or 'the Governor of the Commonwealth," or even 'the Navy and Army of the United States, is as easy as to kiss one's hand; but to be obliged to listen to such threadbare sentiments as these, from the lips of veteran pins hibbers, is one of the greatest bores to 'which the human flesh is heir.' In our opinion, toast drinking, as conducted at the present day, is a practice 'more honored in the breach than in the observance.'—Boston Gazette.

ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE.

ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Every inordinate cup is unblessed and the ingredient

is a Devil. is a Devil.

Effects of Intemperance.—A widow woman of between 40 and 50 years of age, residing in Portland-street, whose name for her children's sake we forbear to mention, retired to bed on Tuesday evening, as it is supposed, in a state of intoxication. About midnight, she arose, left her chamber, & knocked for admission, to obtain, as she said a light) at the door of another apartment in the same house. Not being able by her entreaties to obtain an entrance, she declared with an by her entreaties to obtain an entrance, she declared with an oath, that unless her requeet was granted, she would throw herself from the window; which rash determination she deliberately put in execution, by foreing off a part of the window easement in the third story, taking out the lower sash and placing under the window a large trunk, from which she jumped into the street. The fall upon the pavement caused the rupture of a blood vessel, and though medical deal magnification and placing and the street. aid was immediately called and every means used to restore her, she lived but a few hours. - Boston Traveller.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, June 11 Shocking Outrage.—It appears that, on the 29th ult. George Bland, being in a state of intoxication, at the house of John Cassady, on Tobesaufky, Bibb county, about nine miles from Macon, abused and beat Mrs. Rebecca Cassady, in the presence of her husband. To him she called for pro-

tection; but the dranken monster instead of granting his wife that aid which every man would offer to a decent female, condition, and to the worst of wo en in Mrs. Cas in any condition, and to the worst of women in Mrs. Cas-sady's delicate health, leaped upon her likewise, and the two brutes seemed emulous to see which could inflict the heaviest blews, with sticks, stones, etc. She suffered se-verely from her bruises, and the prognostics of a prema-ture delivery, until the 5th inst. when her murdered infant was ushered into the world to be the silent herald of its own fate. A Coroner's inquest was convened, and, on the award, the two savages were on Friday last, committed to the jail of Bibb county. It is believed that Mrs. Cassady

cannot live.

The same paper states that Mr. Denton Daniel, of Button The same paper states that Mr. Denton Daniel, of Button Daniel, of B Co. was murdered on the 22d ult. and a man named Ludwell Watta had been arrested as the murderer. They were re-turning from a hunt, and had drank freely at a store on their way home. A quarrel commenced between them, and Watts was heard to say that he would blow Daniel's brains Watts was beard to say that he would blow Daniel's brains out. Soon after, the report of a musket was heard, and D. was found hifeless, with a charge of buckshot in his head. Watts finding himself charged with the crime, attempted to escape, but was secured. Two of Daniel's friends, on their way to Forsyth to employ counsel against Watts, were drowned in crossing the Towaliga creek. Their names were Egbert P. Daniel and William Scott.

Shocking Murder .- We learn from Wilkes county, that Shocking Murder.—We learn from Wilkes county, that about the 10th ult. a man by the name of Parish Barlow living 18 miles from the court-house, deliberately murdered his wife, by beating her on the head with rocks. He being intoxicated, she would have escaped from him had she been in health, as she attempted to do so, having run about 100 yards before he effected his fiendlike purpose;—but she had not till then risen from child-bed, to which she had very recently been confined! Intemperance, we are told, was, in this, as it is in most other similar cases, the cause which led to the commission of this monstrous crime. Barlow was committed to just, to await the vengeance of the law.

Murder.—On Sabbath day, July 1, a Mrs. Dix was found in her room wounded and bloody, in Broad Street, in this city, about mid-day. She expired in the evening, having accused Catharine Burns, who was in the room alone with her of benting her with a smoothing iron, being

alone with her of benting her with a smoothing iron, being employed in ironing clothes. C. Burns has been committed to prison. It was stated on the examination, that the dispute arose on the propriety of working on the sabbath, and about the division of a pint of rum.

Suicide.—At Montpelier, (Vt.) on Wednesday morning, June 20, Mr. Josiah Warren, of Elmore, committed suicide.—He took down his gun in presence of his family, on pretence of shooting a squirrel—retired a short distance from the house, placing the muzzle of the gun against his head, and discharging the piece with his foot, literally blew out his brains.—He was seen at the moment, by a gentleman at a distance, but not in season to prevent the awful and fatal estastrophe. He has left a wife and eight or ten children to feel, most keenly, the effects of that "mother of miseries," Intersperance.

Died at Torringford, the 16th ult. an unknown vagrant. He was seen by a person at some distance to drop down is the road, who repaired to the spot and found him a lifeles

A jury of inquest was called, who prenounced his corpse. A jury of inquest was called, who preneunced his death to have been occasioned by a fit. He was apparently about 35 years of age, poorly clad, and intemperate in his habits. He had been heard to call himself by the name of Ray, and to give contradictory accounts of the place of his residence, representing himself from Shutesbury, Vt. and Redtown, Mass. [Printers of different papers, by giving publicity to these facts, which are all that can at present be collected respecting the man, may render an important service to his friends, if he has any.]

On Thursday morning of last week, the body of John Newcomb was found in an unoscupied house about one mile west of this village, on the Milford and Owego turnpike. He came to this place on Monday week—purchased at one of the stores a gallon of whiskey, and was seen in at one of the stores a gallon of whiskey, and was seen in the afternoon travelling on the turnpike to this unoccupied building. From this to the time he was found, he was not seen, and it is supposed he must have remained dead in the building two or three days. A jug containing about a quart of whiskey was found a few feet from him. An inquisition was held on the body—verdict of the jury—" that he came to his death in a state of intoxication, by the visitation of God."—Montrose Reg.

A man named Drury Bowen was drowned at South Wash and name Druy Dowen was drowned at South Wash-ington, N. C. while attempting to cross the river in a cance at night in a state of intoxication. His wife hearing his cries, went to the brink of the river, and imagined she could hear him strangling. Neither the body nor cance could be

ound.

An Ode, sung at the late celebration in this city, has this line in chorus: "Our birthright is freedom, let's drinl and be free:" it should be, "let's drink and be slaves."

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

WORCESTER JUNE 24 .- Public Schools .- The amount of money raised for public schools in Worcester this year, is \$3600, which is believed to be more, according to the population, than is expended in any other town in the State, being about one dollar to every inhabitant in the town The number of school districts is ten, in each of which there is but one school, except in the cenis thus appropriated:—The town raises \$2600, of which \$2400 is divided among all the districts in proportion to the number of minors in each, and \$200 is given to the centre district, toward the support of the Latin grammar school. tre district raises \$100 more, which, with its proportion of the town money, and the money received toward the Latin school, is applied to the support of seven permanent schools under the care of instructers hired by the year. Those schools are, the Latin grammar school, and the English grammar school for boys, the female high school and the female second school, and three primary schools. They are under the su-perintendence of a Committee of twelve, by whom they are subjected to regular monthly and quarterly examination. The school which each scholar may attend is designated by the Commit-tee, and all advancement from one school to another is made by them after a critical examination

Nantucket .- In this town there are five schools on the monitorial system, lately commenced. Three of them are public; two are supported by Sir Isaac Coffin's donation. Admiral Coffin, of England, who is a native of Nantucket, visited the island in 1826, and purchased a school-house, capable of accommodating five hundred scholars on the Lancasterian System of education. He appointed five Trustees, all Coffins and descendants of Tristom Coffin who was one of the original proprietors of this island. These Trustees have been incorporated—and to them and their successors has been conveyed the building-and he has made a donation to the corporation of about eleven thousand dollars, the annual incomof which is to be applied to the maintenance of : school for the education of the descendants of Tristam Coffin in the male and female line. The Trustees are also to be his descendants. sum appropriated by the Trustees with an in-considerable addition from the scholars, now furnishes the means of education to more than two hundred children.

The examination at the Choctaw Academy, at the Blue Springs, Scott County, Kentucky, takes place on the 18th and 19th of the present month. About 100 boys from the tribes of the Choctaws, Creeks, &c. are at this academy, some of whom have made considerable progress.

David Cusick, an Indian of the Tuscarora tribe has re David Cusies, an Indian of the Tuscarora tribe has re-cently published in Lewiston, Niagara County, N. Y. a book entitled "Sketches of the accient history of the six nations: comprising, first, a tale of the foundation of the Great Island, now North America, the two infants born, and the creation of the Universe. 20, A real account of the settlement of North America, and their dissensions. 3d, Origin of the kingdom of the Five Nations, which was call-ed a Long House; the wars, fierce animals, &c." Cused a Long House; the wars, fierce animals, &c." Cusick, who has placed himself at once among the literati of our country, has embodied in his work the traditions of his nation, and given a most interesting narrative to the public, told, as we gather, in the phraseology peculiar to the people of his complexion.—Phil. Gaz.

A resolution has passed the General Assembly of Rhode Island, appropriating \$500 to aid the efforts of the Rhode Island Historical Society, in collecting and preserving whatever relates to the topographical, political, ecclesiastical and other history of Rhode Island.

Type Casting .- Mr. Peter Sturtevant and Mr. Edwin otype Foundry, have invented and built a machine for casting type by merely turning a crass, thus avoiding the labo-rious and dilatory process of casting by hand. A boy, or a person entirely unskilled, may perform the work with double the rapidity of the best caster, and make better type.

Hampshire Co. Mass. Mines .- Lime stone with mica diseminated through it is found in Conway, Whately, Goshen, Williamsburgh, and Chesterfield. It occurs in such abundance in the two former towns, that were it not such abundance in the two former towns, that were it not for the mica and silex in it, time might be made in sufficient quantities to supply all this region. In Cummington and Plainfield manganese ore is abundant; hundreds of tons may be had by taking the trouble to collect it. It is scattered on the surface of the ground, and in stone wall. In Williamsburgh, half a mile below the village, and 30 rods south of the road leading to Northampton, several specimens of bog iron ore have been obtained from whow we piece of ground. The earth of this bog seems to be principally red ochre, and yields from 20 to 50 per cent. of iron. There are veins of lead ore in Southampton, Easthampton, Northampton, Williamsburgh, Hatfield, Whately, Leverett, Conway, and Goshen.—Hemp. Gax.

Gardiner, Mc.-Population in 1803, 500; in 1810 102.; in 1820,2508; in 1827, 3003, exclusive of 47 students at the Lyceum. The rapid growth of the town is occasioned by the excellent water power afforded by the Cobossee Conter River, at its junction with the Kennebec; a small part of River, at its junction with the Kennebec; a small part of which is now improved.—The Androscoggin Canal, and the Canada and State Roads, will farther accelerate the growth of the town.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Delegates to the Harrisburgh Convention .- From Connecticut, James McCiellen, Thomas S. Perkins, and J. A. Tainter, Esqs.—From Rhode Island, delegates to this Convention are Messrs. Robbins, Hazard, Wilkiuson, Farnum,

and Rhodes.

The Hon. Lewis M'Lane, of Delaware, appionted a delegate to the Harrisburgh Convention, has declined the appointment. In his letter to the editor of the Delaware Gazette he says—"It appears to me improper that I should, by participating in the deliberations of the Harrisburg Convention, commit myself in relation to particular measures on which I may hereafter be called to act in my public representative capacity." This is sound doctrine.—Bos. Gaz.

Absurdity of the English laws .- To burn a house of Absuratify of the English lause.—To burn a house of which the criminal is tenant at will, is capital; but if he has a lease, it is only a misdemeanor. To wound eattle is a penal crime; to wound a man is only a misdemeanor. A comedian who performs in a theatre royal, is a reputed person; but if the same comedian plays the same character in a theatre which wants the stamp of royalty, he is a rogue and a vagabond. A gentlemen of large property may hunt on the ground of a man of small property, while a man of small property may not hunt on his own ground. Peers and members of Parliament cannot be arrested for dely, but their creditiers may.—Load, naper. debt, but their creditors may .- Lond. paper.

For the Boston Recorder & Telegraph. The General Agent of the American Sabbath School Union takes pleasure in acknowledging the following de making the respective persons members for his of the

William Phillips, Boston, his own subscription, John Tappan, Rev. D. Sharp, " Dr. L. Beeel

llam Phillips, Boston, his own subscription, 6100
m Tappan, do. do.
D. Sharp, do. by teachers of his S. school, 30
Dr. L. Beecher, do. by several friends, 30
D. Jenks, do. by S. Fessenden & H. Ropes, 30
D. Jenks, do. by S. Fessenden & H. Ropes, 30
March Fay, do. do. do. 30
M. A. Miller, Worcester, do. do. 30
M. A. Miller, Worcester, do. do. 30
L. Ives Hoadley, do. by Misses E. R. & S. Wessel, 30
John Nelson, Loicester, by ladies of his Society, 30
Hela Jacobs, Cambridge, do. 60
M. Babocoks, jr. Salem, by young ladies of Bible class, 30
Geo. Leenard, do. by ladies of his Society, 30
Geo. Leenard, do. by ladies of his Society, 30
mund Monroe, do. his own subscription, chard Cobb, do. do. tichard Cobb, John B. Jones, ons, and life memberships now

RE

nually, wearing

and p

and the c

n regard of them as to re have di

nterpr

f the God.

ion, no ought in regi

They restrait

of inic

ty. H

place: selves ye obe

dage,

ness,

he bu drud ions o

corru the a

will; ed.

are the lays to the more give dage. day a men lot, as der n it tion to be call out co depen to lov own commall will all will be bid be bid despa freed will be will will will be will will be bid will will be sail will be bid freed will be sail will be sail of the more freed will be sail of the more freed will be bid to the sail of the sail o

owledged hereafter.

H. Malcon, General Ag Massachusetts Sabbath School Union.—At a fthe Union holden on Wednesday, May 30, the fi

ofthe Union holden on Wednesday, May 39, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Hon: William Reed, of Marbiehead, President.
Rev. Daniel Sharp, of Boston, Rev. Elijah Reddug.
Rev. Daniel Sharp, of Goston, Rev. Elijah Reddug.
Mr. Stephen Fessenden, Secretary.
Mr. Nathan R. Cobb, Treasurer.
Rev. Jonathan Going, Worcester, William B. Bannister, Esq., Newburyport, Mr. D. S. Whitney, Northampton, Mr. Michael Shepherd, Salem, Mr. Josiah Newell, Lynn, Rev. B. B. Wisner, Boston, Dr. Enoch Hale, do., Mr. Asa Wilbur, do., Mr. David Patien, do., Dr. Caleb M. Snow, do., Dea. John Gulliver, do., Mr. Charles Stoddard, do., Managers.

Mr. Charles Scudder, Auditor.

TYNGSBOROUGH ACADEMY. THE FALL TERM of 12 weeks, will commence as Wednesday, the 22d of August. Good boarding near his Academy, \$1,50. Tuition, \$3,00 per quarter in advance July 13.

*3w ISAAC ORR, Preceptor.

PINKERTON ACADEMY.

PINKERTON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Institution have taken measure for placing the students, at all times, under the more immediate care and observation of their instructer. The object designed to be effected by such a course of procedure, is, to afford every possible security for the moral habits of the pupils, and more effectually to provide for the proper exployment of their time.

Accommodations for boarding twenty pupils in his finity, will be furnished by Mr. Hildreth, the Preceptor. Thee who board with him, will be subjected to particular registions. They will not be allowed to pass certain limits will out special permission. Beside the regular hours allowed to study in the Academy, they will be required to device, at the presence of the Preceptor, three hours more to study, in the course of the morning and evening of each dry. Four hours each day will be allotted to exercise and some ment; and the students during these hours, will be no land.

Four hours each day will be allotted to exercise and a ment; and the students during these hours, will be under the care of the Preceptor, than during those of Mr. Hitdreth will be assisted by a young gentlem liberal education. Familiar Lectures on Chemistry Natural Philosophy, accompanied by a variety of et ments, illustrative of the principles of those sciences, be given by the Preceptor.

The Trustees can, with confidence, assure parents, while their some are placed under the scarce.

while their sons are placed under the care of Mr. In they will be seeluded from every scene of vice and dition; and that the utmost endeavours will be used mote their intellectual and moral improvement.

The fall term will commence on Monday jumple support of the property of the proper mate their intellectual and moral improvement.

The full term will commence on Monday immedisucceeding the last Wednesday in August. As it is it
tant, that the students, in order to make rapid, as
correct progress in their studies, should be properly ch
it is very desirable, that those, who may hereafter this Institution, should enter at the commencement of term. By order of the Trustees, JAMES THOM, Sa. Londonderry, July 2, 1827.

THE LADY OF THE MANOR; Vol. for Being a series of conversations on the sign, intended for the use of the middle a tion, intended for the use of the middle and higher ryoung Femsles, by Mrs. Sherwood.—The Bible at Lance.—A Sermon delivered in Park Street Church. 3d, 1827, at the ordination of Rev. S. E. Dwight, and ers. By Rev. Dr. Beecher.—The National Proximal Fractions first, in boards, §1.—Opies Illustrations of Lying its branches.—Letters on Clerical Manners and Addressed to a student in the Theology of Services. addressed to a student in the Theological Seminary, Priton, N. Y. by Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D.—Org. Hymns for Sabbath Schools, by Ann and Jane Ti Just published, and for sale by Crocker & Brews In Press:—Father Clement, a Roman Catholic S by author of "Decision," "Prefession is not Priss &c. &c.

JUST published and for sale by CROCKER & BEE STER, 50, Cornhill, The Orphans of Normandy, a For entine and Lucie; by Mrs. Sherwood.—Choice Plans for Youth, recommended in a series of Letters from a ther to his son.—A Mother's Portrait, sketched son ter her decease, for the study of her children, by their

wiving parent.

(G) A very extensive assortment of small religious suitable for Sabbath School Libraries. For particle Missionary Herald covers for July. In Press.—A Mother's Journal during the last illness of har dater, with a preface by Jane Taylon, 2d edition.

Burders Sermons, for children Za edition.

Memoirs of Mrs. Martha Laurens Ramsay.

Allen McLeed, The Highland Soldier, by the using Osrict," Grandfathers Tales," &c. &c.

Wellesty Gray; an Interesting History; by Lieutas Trancis Tenduton, of Portdenny.

PROPOSALS for Publishing by Subscription 10 lection of ALGEBRAIC FORMULAS AND FRULEMS. By MEILER HIRSCH, translated from the Gen by Francis Grund, Teacher of Mathematics.

This work is intended for those who have made not progress in Algebra. But presupposes no high acquirents in that science; it is intended no less for teachers that learners, and it has been found from experience to be well fitted for instruction that in less than three meabsture editions were published in Germany.

As it has been thought peculiarly adapted to profit the study of Mathematics in this country, a translation been prepared which will be published if aufficient ease ragement can be obtained.

The volume will con ain 350 pages and will be delired o subscribers in boards at \$2 a copy.

Subscriptions received by Hilliard, Grat & Co. June 29.

MAP OF NEW-ENGLAND.

JUST published, and for sale at the office of

Daily Advertiser,
A MAP of the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, was a MAP of the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, wont, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, and Conrecticut, with the adjoining parts of New-York, Lower Canada, a

New Brunswick.

On a scale of eight miles to an inch-cxhibiting the station and boundaries of all the towns—the principal rad streams, bridges, mountains, churches, villages, &c.

Compiled from a careful comparison of all the publishe maps and charts, and all the surveys, drawings, and other than the compiler, in the public offices, or in the hands of individual and from personal examination of many parts of the compiler. And carefully engraved in the nextest and most appreciately, by a skilful artist, who has devoted the most assistance of the towns.—BY NATHAN HALE.

Price to subscribers, five dollars for plain copies, 4.

Price to subscribers, five dollars for plain copsix dollars for copies put up in the same manner color and varnished. ep12w May 50

ept2w

ESTATE IN BROOKFIELD.

FOR SALE, the Estate in the West Parish of field, the residence of the late Hon. Jabez Uphamatuated directly opposite the Meetinghouse, and we few rods of the Female Classical Seminary, recent

For particulars and terms of sale, apply to Hrnst N.

For particulars and terms of sale, apply to Hrnst N.

LEN, Esq. near the premises, or to the subscriber, Will

EXECUTE: HENRY UPHAM.

HENRY UPHAM. Street, Hoston.

MEDICAL LECTURES IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

THE Medical Lectures in Harvard University will gin at the Medical College, Mason Street, Boston, of the Third Websesser of the Websesser of the Third Wedsesday in Newing been altered from the Third Wedsesday in Newing been altered from the Third Wedsesday in New Malter CHANNING.

April 27.

Dean of the Medical Facility.

April 27.

1m6t Dean of the Medical Facel BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED.

SIX single Boarders, a married couple and a few sional Visitors from the country, can be accommodals. No. 50, Market Street, to whom the best attention win July

ther, his employer and himself. I have sel- tion, which will be put to press without delay. " with a large sitele of bereaved disade, and an affected warra, J. El. segue, J.